The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897. NO. 37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington..	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3 12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32. Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	1 P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5 47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3 17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8 00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon. ...	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8 43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	12 17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York 2.43		3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. E. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29. 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 33	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 41	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 25	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 31	10 02	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5 25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

RELIGION AND THE PEOPLE.

Answers to Six Questions Propounded by a Minister.

Two weeks ago the Rev. Robert H. Wick, the pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church in Jersey City, sent a circular letter to 200 representative citizens asking them to answer six questions which he inclosed, and stating that he proposed to use the answers as texts for a series of six sermons. The questions were:

1. Why do so many men of good moral and business standing maintain an attitude of indifference toward the Church?

2. What influence in our community has the most debilitating effect morally upon our young men?

3. What do you regard as the greatest enemy of our home life?

4. Do you think, in view of our present methods of business, that a man can be a conscientious Christian and at the same time be successful in business?

5. What can the churches do to lessen the amount of vice and crime?

6. What can the churches do to more effectually hold and help the young men between 18 and 25 years of age?

Mr. Wick has received a large number of answers, many of which were from persons who had read the questions in the newspapers, and he is now digesting them for his sermons, the first of which will be preached next Sunday evening. One man, evidently a scoffer at religion, sent these answers on a postal card:

1. Because they know the Church is a humbug.

2. Religion.

3. Religion.

4. Certainly not. The bigger the Christian the bigger the humbug.

5. Preach less religion (*i. e.*, nonsense) and introduce brains into the Church.

6. Nothing. The Church is becoming a dead letter. It is dying out like the belief in witchcraft. Today the strength of the Church is the sentiment of women and the ignorance of children, which are practically synonymous.

These answers are from a minister:

1. Because those of the same standing who are in the church, or many of them, make the impression of indifference by their lives, so that an outsider cannot be expected to be much moved with anxiety or aspiration.

2. The absence of any serious regard for the Church showm by their elders.

3. I hardly know, it depends so much on the particular community or class concerning which the question is asked. In my neighborhood and among my people I should say the chief enemy is pure worldliness and selfish love of pleasure.

4. Some of my members say yes. It takes courage and strong faith in God, but they have trusted and not been confounded.

5. Work for the salvation of individual souls and vigorous and clear testimony, line upon line, against sin.

6. Give them work to do for Christ, work which they can recognize as worth doing.

A member of the Y. M. C. A. lays the blame for the indifference of business men on skepticism and unbelief, Christian Science, and Theosophy. His answer to question 2 is: "The school of vice, to wit, low moral condition of club life, obscene character of theatricals, indulgence of passion consequent upon the rotten condition of so-called society resultant from above."

A "Publisher" replies to question 2 thus: "The belief that if a man only 'gets there' the means he has used and the path he has trodden to achieve his success will be overlooked. Otherwise stated, it is the notion prevalent in all circles that it is better to triumph basely than to fall righteously."

The same man in answer to question 6 says:

"It is hard to say. The attempt to turn churches or Sunday schools into organizations for social enjoyment will necessarily fail. People whose aim is amusement will go where they can get it without the restraint which the Church necessarily imposes. Yet there is a large class of the population, the poor, whose great want is innocent and harmless amusements."

One writer attributes the difference to the Sunday newspaper and the Sunday bicycle run.

An "Educator's" answers are:

1. It cannot serve two masters.
2. The club.
3. The lack of unity.
5. To preach the unadulterated Lord Jesus Christ.
6. To furnish places where they may be religiously amused.

The answers give as the greatest enemy of home life: Saloons, 22; clubs, 18; lack of family unity, 12; failure on the part of parents, 9; selfishness, 5; loss of pleasure and excitement, 5; poverty and the fear of it, 5; overcrowding of flats and tenements, 3; false ideas of marriage, 2; bicycle, 2; Sunday newspapers, 2; politics, gossip, ignorance, religious indifference, bad temper and dyspepsia, 1 each.

A lawyer's answer to question 1: "Preachers do not interest the people. They lay aside the Gospel for subjects which are more apt to please. The people grow tired of politics seven days in the week."

A man whose business is not stated answers question 2 thus: "The sensational newspaper and the lack of proper home influence due to the cosmopolitan method of living which is found in our large cities." One answer to question 3 is: "Too many social functions. Parents never at home. Children neglected and left to nurses. Disregard of marital vows. Children in streets at night." In answer to questson 4 a lawyer writes: "Any business man of New York who is frank with you will tell you that the prevailing motto is that every man is out for the stuff."

The Surprise of All.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

The man who proposes to take a shipload of wives to be auctioned off on the Klondike had better wait to see whether there will be any Klondikers left by spring. There may be more need of coffins than brides.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles.

THE NEW MILEAGE TICKETS.

How They Are Made and the Manner of Their Use.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Since the adoption of the interchangeable mileage ticket by the western roads, the new form of transportation has become very popular. The new ticket is gotten up in a peculiar form and requires the investment of but fifty cents to give the passenger the benefit of the two cents a mile rate. The fifty cents secures for the purchaser his credentials, which are gotten up in the form of a neat leather pocketbook. When the holder of one of these credentials takes a ride on any one of the roads in the Western Passenger association he purchases a regular ticket at the regular price, at the same time presenting his credentials. The agent who sells the ticket places the latter in an envelope, a portion of which is a receipt for the ticket. This receipt is torn off by the conductor and handed to the passenger, who files it away. When the passenger has ridden 2,000 miles he returns these receipts and receives as a rebate the difference between two cents a mile and the rate he has paid for the 2,000 miles he has ridden. In case he does not ride 2,000 miles within a year he does not get the rebate. His chance to get the rebate, however, has cost him only fifty cents, in return for which he has a neat leather pocketbook. One general passenger agent in speaking of the new ticket said:

"Yes, it's a very nice thing—for the traveling public—but I am beginning to think that the railroads have got the short end of it, and that it will make a material difference in their earnings. Everybody was in favor of the new ticket, and now that we have got it, I am afraid we don't want it. The tickets are undoubtedly very popular. I have been on a number of trains not only on my own road, but on others, since the new ticket was placed on sale, and was surprised not only at the number of people, but at the class of people who were using them. I saw a great many people who, I am sure, never used a mileage ticket before and who, I am equally certain, would not plank down the price of 2,000 miles of riding, hand up these tickets. Before the new ticket was placed on the market these people purchased tickets at the regular fare. Now it takes simply the investment of half a dollar for them to get the benefit of the cheap rate, and they are taking advantage of it. The loss of these regular fares will make a big hole in the earnings of the roads. Some of these people may not ride enough to secure the rebate, but many of them will, and it is a clear loss to the roads of the difference between the two cent rate and the regular rate."

—A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give a dose of the Remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

Two sharpers sold sixty-seven pounds of brass dust to a Cleveland, Ohio, liquor dealer for $12,000 cash. They represented it as Klondyke gold dust.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Another Fake.

Here's another clever swindle that is being practiced: A confident crook with a very plausible story has been operating in towns in the northern part of the state. He may come this way and it is well to be prepared for him. If a man who claims to be an agent of a patent hair restorer and dandruff remover, calls at your house with a satchel and a broad, bland smile, turn the dog on him. If you haven't a dog hit him with a stove lid. His story of the virtue of his "wonderful" hair restorer is refreshing, but the stuff isn't. It is only water and weak acid, and its only virtue is that it acts as a sort of mild scalping knife.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Must Remove His Shoe.

One day a Dutchman in his shirt sleeves, was shaving himself before the glass. His hand trembled so that he cut off the tip of his nose. The pain caused him to drop the razor, which fell on his foot and cut off his big toe. He promptly picked up the two fragments, applied them and bound them up. A fortnight later, on removing the bandages, he discovered to his horror that he had made a mistake. He had put the toe in place of his nose and vice versa. Now when he wants to scratch his nose he has to take off his shoe.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The health authorities of Indianapolis, Indiana, believe that disease among children in that city has been spread by means of pencils and penholders used in the public schools. All the pencils and penholders are gathered together each day just before dismissal, and placed in a box on the teacher's desk. The next morning the pencils and penholders are redistributed, and each child gets different pencils and penholders every day. It is a habit among children to place the ends of pencils in their mouths, and this may cause the transmission of disease germs. At any rate the authorities are taking steps to sterilize the penholders and pencils.

It is easy to catch cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Phillipine Islands were swept by a terrible typhoon, or wind storm, on the 6th of October, and about six thousand natives suffered death. It is estimated that four hundred Europeans were drowned.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

THE SILENT MARCH.

When the march begins in the morning
And the heart and the foot are light,
[illegible]n the flags are all a-flutter
[illegible]d the world is gay and bright,
[illegible]n the bugles lead the column
[illegible]nd the drums are proud in the van,
[illegible]'s shoulder to shoulder, forward march!
Ah! let him lag who can!

For it's easy to march to music
With your comrades all in line,
And you don't get tired, you feel inspired,
And life is a draught divine.

When the march drags on at evening
And the color-bearer's gone,
When the merry strains are silent
That piped so brave in the dawn,
When you miss the dear old fellows
Who started out with you,
When it's stubborn and sturdy forward march!
Though the ragged lines are few.

Then it's hard to march in silence,
And the road has lonesome grown,
And life is a bitter cup to drink;
But the soldier must not moan.

And this is the task before us,
A task we may never shirk,
In the gay time and the sorrowful time
We must march and do our work.
We must march when the music cheers us,
March when the strains are dumb,
Plucky and valiant, forward, march!
And smile, whatever may come.

For, whether life's hard or easy,
The stronger man keeps the pace,
For the desolate march and the silent
The strong soul finds the grace.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

By the Doctor's Order.

"Hop-picking," said young Durell, as he took a rosy August apple from his pocket, and fed it leisurely to the beautiful horse against which he leaned. "Why, yes, it is a rather romantic business, if you look upon it from a romantic point of view. You're an artist, eh? Come to sketch our little bits of romantic scenery? But there's nothing particularly picturesque about our hop fields. Just sunshine and the gold-green of the clusters, and the curling tendrils reaching out for something to grasp at, and the air so blue and clear that one can almost see the straight lines of the sunshine. Of course, it looks pretty to me, for I was born and brought up upon it; but—excuse me—I can't see what there is specially worthy of an artist's pencil."

"Do you see those long perspectives of green alleys," said he; "with figures running in and out, and the old woman sitting among the fragrant heaps, with the scarlet cloak, and two little toddles at her feet? And yonder feeble, bent old man, with water cans on his shoulders? Why, there are a hundred bits of genre here, to say nothing of the background."

And Raymond took out his millboards and color boxes, set up an impromptu easel, and began digently to paint.

Squire Durell's son looked on with an amused smile. To him, the machinery of the great hop farm was the real business of life. Artists and such like were merely pleasure seekers who disported themselves airily on the outskirts of creation.

"You will find some very pretty faces here," said Durell, "if you care for sketching that sort of thing. People come here from all parts of the country in hop-picking time. Gypsies, tramps, respectable poor workers who don't object to turning an honest penny, young people who come here for the frolic of the thing, and poor old wretches who think that every season will be their last. It's healthy, the doctors say. At all events it's profitable. In hop-season there isn't a cottage, a farmhouse garret, nor even a barn untenanted. There are tents, a white sprinkle of them, down in the meadow by the vines, where people sleep at nights. You can see them from here. You are staying in this part of the neighborhood? No? My father will be very glad to see you up at the house if you will honor us by becoming our guest tonight."

And raising his light straw hat, Daniel Durell went his way, the beautiful satin-skinned white horse following like a docile kitten at his heels.

"Hugh," he said to a servant who had come down with a hamper from the house, "take a cup of coffee and two or three of these white rolls, with my complements, to that gentleman in the white linen coat who is sketching under the trees. And, Hugh!"

"Sir?"

"Did you carry the sardine sandwiches and the basket of apricots and the fresh milk to the young girl in black?"

The man nodded.

"She didn't want to take them, Mr. Durell," said he. "She was all for calling me back, but I minded your order, sir, and made off as fast as I could, pretending not to hear."

Durell smiled.

"That's right," and don't forget the cold meat and slices of new bread for old Dunstable. He grows weaker and weaker every day, and there was nothing but the heel of a loaf and a black-cheese rind in his dinner basket, for I saw it myself."

"It's all right, sir," said Hugh.

And then Durell, going up to the great house, shrewdly noticed all the hop pickers as they sat and lay around under the shadow of the vines, in the dolce far niente of the noon intermission, and finally came into the great, cool room where the scent of cheese-making filled the air and the muslin curtains fluttered to and fro in the breeze.

The squire himself sat there, gouty but content. Iced tea and cold chicken were on the table; forced hothouse peaches scented the atmosphere; a plate of deviled tongue, with curry sauce, supplied the fiery element, and delicate cutlets, breaded and fried in egg; were brought in. The old gentleman's face brightened at the sight of his son.

"It has seemed a long day without you, my boy," said he. "Sit down, sit down. Do you know, Daniel, I've been thinking all the morning that I wish you'd bring a wife home to the old place. She would be company for me when you are gone. Why don't you think of it, my lad?"

"I have been thinking of it, father," said the squire's son. "But what would you say, sir, if I were to marry a poor girl?"

The squire set down his cup of iced tea. Evidently this was entirely a new view of the matter.

"A poor girl, Daniel?"

"Yes, but a poor girl, father, and as sweet and lovely as yonder half-opened rosebud. You will perhaps laugh at me," he added, "but I have lost my heart to one of our hop-pickers.

"Daniel!"

"Her name is Mary Ravenel, sir. I never saw her before this season. She is picking hops with her aunt, or some elderly relative—a pale, fragile looking girl, but as beautiful as a dream. And I—love her."

The old squire shook his head.

"I can trust you, my son," said he, "and whoever you choose to bring here will be as welcome as the flowers in May."

While all this time the artist, strolling idly along to observe the various groups, came upon a pale faced girl in black—a girl with large, melting, wine-brown eyes, straight pure features and soft dark hair, overhanging her forehead like a mist of jet.

"Miss Ravenel," he cried, in a tone of utter amazement.

"Yes, 'Miss Ravenel,'" she smiled back. "You are astonished to see me here. But the doctor declared that hop-picking would be the very thing for me. So Aunt Verna brought me, and here we are. And I am really accomplishing wonders in the hop-picking line! Sit down here and eat some of these delicious hothouse grapes. They are sent to us daily by an unknown benefactor. That is," as Aunt Verna smiled meaningly, "not exactly unknown. It is Squire Durell's son. He will persist in sending all these delightful things, although I tell him over and over, that I have no need of them. I believe he thinks I am a starving dressmaker, or something of the kind," with a blush and a smile. "But, oh, he is so good! And I like him so much! Now show us, please, what you have been sketching."

Mr. Durell came down, in the warm, red glow of the summer sunset, to the willow-shaded curve in the river where Miss Ravenel liked to sit when her day's work was done.

"I have brought you some of the rare orchids from the conservatory," said he. "You told me the other day that you liked flowers."

"I am much obliged to you," said she, gratefully. "But, Mr. Durell, I have something to tell you."

"Stop a minute," he said. "I have something to tell you—that I love you, that I want to make you my wife. Dear Miss Ravenel, you are surprised at this? Have you not seen it growing out of my heart by degrees? My father is old and infirm, but he is ready to welcome you with all paternal love, and——"

"You really love me?" she cried, with wide open eyes. "Me, a poor, pale, little hop-picker?"

"You, my queen and my ideal!"

"Then," she said, all smiles and blushes, "I think I ought to repay you by loving you a little. And I think I do—nay, I am quite certain of it."

"My darling! Oh, my darling," he murmured.

"But wait; you have not heard what I am," she urged.

"You are Miss Ravenel"

"I am General Ravenel's daughter. I am here by the doctor's order, not because I need the daily wages of a hop-picker. But you won't like me any the less, will you, for that?"

Mr. Durell stood amazed. Miss Ravenel, the great heiress!

"We are stopping at the Clancliff hotel," said she. "I have my phaeton and ponies there. I will drive up to the house to see your father, since he cannot come to me."

"But I thought you were a poor girl, hiring one of these tents at so much a night," said Daniel in perplexity.

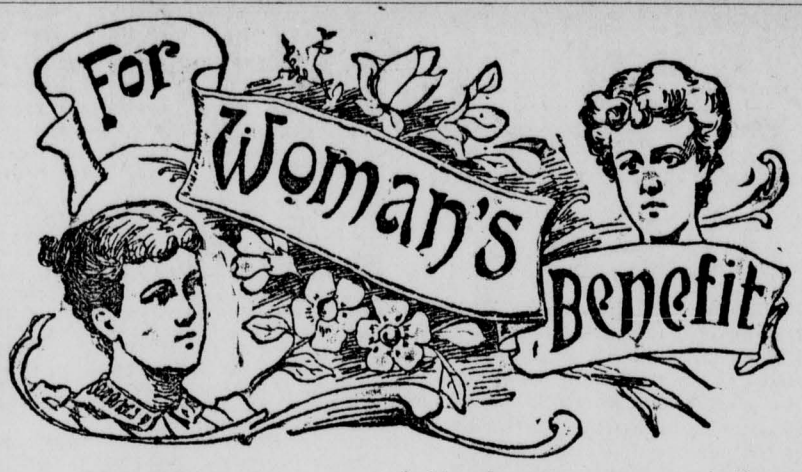
"That's where you were mistaken," said Miss Ravenel, smiling. "But hop-picking has done me a great deal of good. Aunt Verna says my cheeks are redder than they used to be; and I must be better, because——"

"Well?"

"Because I feel so happy," said Mary Ravenel, coloring like a rose.

And so Daniel Durell found his life's treasure out among the garland hoppoles.—London Hearthstone.

The winter of Sitka is milder than that of many European capitals.



Little Girls' Frocks.

Little girls' frocks follow the styles of their mammas in the blouse effects. They also have the double skirts. A pretty one, the upper skirt being half the length of the under one, has the edges of both trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon. The silk of the gown has a light foundation with a tiny polka dot of a delicate color. The puffed sleeves come just below the elbow.

The First Woman Lawyer.

The first woman lawyer to practise in British dominions is Miss Edith R. Benjamin, LL. B., of Dunedin, New Zealand. Her university career was one of great distinction, and when she graduated this year in law, she came out first in jurisprudence, constitutional history and law, Roman law and equity, and was bracketed first with another in criminal law and real and personal property.

Decrease of Song Birds.

The rapid decrease of English song birds is now attributed not only to their being killed for millinery purposes to supply the demand made by English women, but to their being used for food. An English traveler asserts that in two or three Italian cities he saw, within the space of as many days, some thousands of dead English songsters exposed for sale in the provision shops. It is southward, of course, that they fly as soon as there is the first touch of frost, and then they meet this melancholy fate.

The New Lavender-Blue.

The newest shade in Paris is a kind of lavender-blue, which is particularly effective in mirror velvet, and which is used in combination both with cerise and violet, and with equal success in either case. For those small, round toques which are tilted so much on one side, and surmounted, as a rule, with a soft looking paradise osprey, lavender-blue velvet is greatly in demand. One very charming little toque is made almost entirely of this velvet, the crown being composed of a number of small, leaf-shaped pieces, wired and gathered at the edges, and sewn together very much after the fashion of a patchwork quilt. Two or three bunches of Parma violets are placed on the crown surrounded by gray-green foliage, while a high rosette bow of darker blue chiffon forms an aigrette on the side, surmounted by a soft, black paradise osprey.—Pall Mall Gazette.

She Had No "Scolding Locks."

Some people are absolutely devoid of tact. One of these is a youthful matron, who, wishing to make her very dearest friend—another young matron—a birthday present, decided on the purchase of a handsome pair of shell side combs.

Nothing could have been more appropriate for the blonde tresses of her friend, and the giver felt much pleased with her selection when she went to call on her to give her the pretty ornaments.

"I thought you would like them," she said, when her friend had admired them and thanked her rapturously, "you will find them so handy to fasten up your scolding locks."

"What do you mean?" asked her friend, in a surprised tone.

"Did you ever hear of scolding locks? They are the short ends of your hair that are always flying loose. They bother one so much, but side combs keeps them in order, besides being very becoming ornaments."

"So you think I have scolding locks—then I must be a scold. Thanks, awfully, dear, but I don't believe I need any combs. Keep them for your own scolding outfit," and the face of the "dearest friend" clouded with anger.

"Very well. Just as you like. Good bye, dear," and the donor of the combs snatched them up and carried them home, where she had a fit of hysterics. And all because she needed a little tact.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The New Hats.

The new hats are nothing if not smart, with all their diversified shapes and bewildering styles of trimming. An attempt to choose a suitable hat for divers occasions among all this confusing variety is pretty sure to result in a failure, for they are so widely different in shape that it is difficult to decide which is the most becoming. There is everything between a small bonnet and a large hat in all the odd fantastic shapes imaginable.

Toques, both large and small, made of shirred velvet, are prime favorites. The brim may be plain and the crown shirred, or the reverse, as is the most becoming, and again the entire hat may be made of shirred velvet. Velvet hats in any shape and size are in vogue, and they are plaited, shirred or plain, as you fancy.

Little dressy bonnets have embroidered crowns of velvet in some light color, with a finish of black around the edge. And the small jet bonnet is here again, glittering with every kind of jet. Some of the new bonnets have strings, but it is entirely a matter of choice whether you have them or not.

Braided felts and braided effects as glossy as satin form some of the new hats, and feathers predominate in the trimming. There are the most fascinating pokes among the large shapes, and there is, too, the low-crowned hat with a decided brim, trimmed with innumerable ostrich feathers, which stand up and spread out on either side, or curl over in the more natural way, as if they were ready to fall off. Two shades of velvet are used in the large hats, one for trimming, which is sometimes in strong contrast with the other, and an occasional velvet hat in some bright color is covered with black lace. Wide spreading bows in front trim some of the hats, and one of the trying novelties of the season is a Wedgwood blue felt with a "beefeater" crown trimmed with three shades of the same blue velvet and pheasants' tails. Birds of the pheasant tribe furnish a variety in hat trimmings this season, and owls' feathers, too, are used.

The large toque with a full, irregular brim and trimmed with ostrich feathers, is one of the most popular styles of the season. Boat shaped felt hats trimmed with fancy ribbon and stiff feathers are also fashionable for morning wear.—New York Sun.

Fashion Notes.

Waists of plaid velvet come with a satin stock.

Misses' sweaters are fastened on the shoulder.

Moreen petticoats of light weight are suitable for girls.

Barre or bayadere novelties in woolen dress goods are popular.

Cloth blouses are trimmed with satin ribbon or steel buckles.

A new style is to have one's velvet coat trimmed with fur in a very original way. I saw a black velvet jacket trimmed with sable, the latter material being used in bows on the shoulder and at the belt, while the belt itself was of the fur.

Quite a new fancy is to have a fur-trimmed toque to match the set of boa and muff. Muffs promise to be a very important item, too, and will be worn without reference to other articles of dress. The newer ones are quite large, and I noticed the prevalance of gray.

Coats single or double breasted are equally la mode, and many of them are decidedly longer than they have been, but with one and all outdoor garments the very high collar is indispensable. Indeed, in dress as well as mantles there is a decided favoring of Medici styles.

The smooth finished cloths in black and also in all the new fashionable colorings are pre-eminently handsome, both in texture and weave, and the choice as to color is almost unlimited. Many of the expensive patterns are deeper in tone than they have been for several seasons past.

Black materials will be greatly favored during the winter season, and a special and very elaborate display of elegant black fabrics is made at the various importing houses. Many fancy weaves are shown, but the standard black textures brought to such exquisite perfection have their own decided attractions.

Heliotrope combined with red is among fashionable color mixtures. Green, hyacinth blue and yellow is another French melange. Mentally considered, these combinations suggest anything but harmony, but the best shops and importing houses show these and endless other seemingly crude and very inartistic groupings of color.

A bodice of silver gray has a vest of rose colored satin, fastened with buttons of coral and rhinestones. A bolero of gray silk is embroidered with fantastic arabesques in thin silver thread. A full jabot of white mousseline, frilled with narrow ruffles of cream colored lace, falls from the double collar of gray and pink to the top of the little pink satin vest. The sleeves have cuffs of pink under flaring ruffles of gray.

INDIAN WAR BLANKET.

INTERESTING REMINDER OF THE TROUBLE WITH THE NEZ PERCES.

It Illustrates an Indian Fight in Which the Artist Took Part—Story of the Battle Depicted With the Juice of Wild Berries—Wonderful Execution.

Colonel Frank J. Parker of Walla Walla, who served throughout the Nez Perces war of 1877, and was commissioned by the governor of Idaho as colonel, "for gallant service in the Nez Perces war of 1877," has in his possession a reminder of that war in the shape of an Indian war blanket, which is stated by Lieutenant Cushing, United States army, the ethnologist, as being the best he ever saw. Colonel Parker relates the story of the blanket as follows:

"In the summer of 1877 Captain S. G. Fisher, now Indian agent at Lapwai, Idaho, organized a company of fifty Bannock and Shoshone Indians and United States scouts and started from Fort Hall, Idaho, to assist General Howard's army against the hostile Nez Perces. Captain Fisher was well suited to lead such an expedition, being a frontiersman of many years' experience, brave, active and intelligent. He had been post trader among the Bannocks for years, and understood their language thoroughly. By rapid riding he soon formed a junction with Howard's command at Henry's lake, and with his Indians rapidly pushed ahead on the trail of the hostiles up the Firehole river, soon leaving the jaded and footsore soldiers far in the rear.

"When well up on the divide, between Yellowstone lake and the east fork of the Yellowstone, seven of Fisher's scouts started out in the night with the intention of getting around and in the rear of the Nez Perces camp, and possibly getting away with some of the enemy's horses. They tied their horses in some thick timber and proceeded ahead on foot. They hung on the outskirts of the hostile camp, and finally two of them entered it and succeeded in untying one of the war horses hitched near Chief Joseph's lodge, when the camp dogs raised the alarm.

"In an instant several warriors were on their feet, and the Bannocks made tracks for the Fisher camp, several miles back. The Nez Perces took after them and pressed so close that the Bannocks had to seek shelter in a little hollow, from which they shot defiance and lead at the Nez Perces warriors who surrounded them. Although outnumbered the Bannocks stood the enemy off for an hour after daylight, when the Nez Perces withdrew and followed their main camp, which by that time the squaws had broken, and struck out on their northern march.

"When the Bannock scouts returned to Fisher's camp they had no extra horses, and were lucky to get back with their lives. One of them, Tosi Colby Natsee, which means white-faced boy, afterward commemorated the event of their close call skirmish by painting it upon a piece of sheeting, using the juice of wild berries and such vermillion as he could crush out of the rocks to do the painting with. The execution is really wonderful, considering that the artist is a wild blanket Indian, who never had a lesson in painting or any other civilized calling. He shows the scene as he participated in it.

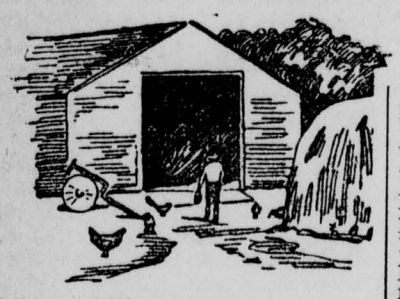
"To the left is the place where the Nez Perces lodges were, and leading from them are the tracks made by their war horses as they pursued the Bannocks, and also the tracks made by the warriors after dismounting. To the right you see a little bunch of Bannock scouts, closely corralled and standing off their enemies, and beside them lie heaps of cartridge shells which they have emptied. To their left lies a dead warrior. A flight of arrows is shown, but the arrow business in this case is imaginary, as none were used. It seems impossible for an Indian to depict such scenes without the old-time arrow gets in. Some of the warriors are mounted double, and decked out in gay colored war bonnets, these being the Nez Perces, while the war horses of the dismounted warriors are being held by herders close by. The artist's sheet was somewhat small, so the distance between the surrounding scouts and the Nez Perces should be judged on a scale of about a yard to the inch."—Spokane (Wash.) Review.

His Hand Patched With Opossum Skin.

A new experiment in skin grafting was tried by Dr. W. M. Wilson of Paris, Ill. The patient is John Acklin, aged 25, who was run down by a cable car in Chicago several weeks since. Among other injuries sustained the skin was torn from the back of his right hand. The surgeon took several pieces from the back of a live opossum, which were applied to the wound and lightly bandaged. This process will be repeated daily until the wound is covered, provided the experimental graft bids fair to be successful.—Chicago Record.

Celery oil from the green herb is much superior to that distilled from the seed, according to best authorities. One part by weight of oil represents 1000 parts of the fresh herb.

THE FARM GARDEN



Ashes for Hogs.

The successful swine breeder does not forget that ashes are an essential in building bone in hogs. Where wood ashes cannot be obtained, corn cobs can be burned to a charcoal or else to a fine ash and kept in some clean place to which the hogs have free access at all times. There need then be no special work in feeding it to them at any stated time.

Keeping Frost From Cellars.

The unsightly banks of horse manure piled against the basement walls of farm houses are not needed to keep out frost. They are worse than unsightly, for the odor from decaying manure affects a sense more sensitive than sight. If a second wall of brick or stone is laid two inches from the wall, and its top tightly joined to the building above, this dead air space will keep out frost better than will a three-foot bank of horse manure. Some householders make the protection inside with a dead air space enclosed in matched boards, or, better still, covered with the well-known Neponset paper siding, which is better than boards for securing warmth to any building.

A Cleanly Way of Milking.

The thumb and finger pressure on the cow's teat is not the cleanest way by which a cow can be milked, although it is the quickest and easiest. Indeed, a cow can hardly be milked in dirtier manner, for all the filth on the teat must necessarily be scraped from it by the rapid downward pressure. Neither is such a way of drawing the milk nearest that of the calf. When the thumb and all the fingers are closed tightly about the teat, the grasp is nearer that of the calf than any other. Now, if the hand is drawn slightly downward, the milk is pressed from the teat in a steady stream.

Such a method of milking is the cleanest possible one. The least dirt falls, and the motion and grasp of the hand is similar to the action of the calf's mouth while sucking. This method of milking is slow and tedious if the teat is short, but the cow can be milked dry, and the milk thus obtained is clean. — New England Homestead.

Strawberry Rust.

Strawberry rust is a fungous disease which injures some varieties more than others. Most of the larger strawberry growers in Vermont avoid serious difficulty from rust by frequent resetting of their beds, taking only two crops of fruit, then plowing up. Where they keep them longer and the rust begins to trouble, the best preventive is spraying with bordeaux mixture—the same remedy as used for potato blight. Spray at least three times, once as soon as convenient after the berries are harvested, again later in the summer as the new plants are well developed, and again the following spring before the fruit is set. If disease is very bad, I should advise two sprayings in addition to the above —one more in the fall and one earlier in the spring, making five altogether. In addition, it is a good practice to mow the bed after picking, and rake off and burn the old leaves, which destroys many of the old rust spores.—L. R. Jones, Vermont Experiment Station.

Cheap Grain Rations for Sheep.

To determine the relative value of different food stuffs raised upon the South Dakota farms, the experiment station conducted a number of sheep feeding tests. One lot was fed shelled corn, oats, shorts and oil meal; another, equal weights of corn and oats; a third, equal weights of wheat and oats, and a fifth equal weights of barley and wheat. Good healthy lambs were selected, weighing about 54 pounds per head. They had not been well cared for, and consequently were in rather on unthrifty condition.

In summarizing the results, the station authorities conclude that the animals fed corn and oats produced the cheapest gain, and those fed wheat and oats the most costly. The mutton from the sheep fed corn and oats was produced at a cost of $2.45, while that from barley and oats cost $2.80 per hundred. The best and cheapest gains were made when feeding the sheep up to or near their full capacity, after they had become accustomed to the ration. The heaviest feeding should be done during the last four or six weeks of the feeding period.

It was also demonstrated during the test feeding experiment that the sheep should be dipped if good results are to be expected while fattening. Of course the price of food stuffs has much to do with the profits. For example, by replacing in the rations of lot 3, the 718 pounds of wheats worth 90 cents per 100 pounds, by barley, worth 25 cents per 100 pounds, the cost is reduced from $5.35 per 100 pounds to $2.80 per 100 pounds. By substitution in ration for lot 5, for the 718 pounds of wheat, oats worth 37 1-2 cents per 100 pounds, the cost is reduced from $4.42 to $2.80. From the above figures it is seen that the farmers in Dakota have an immense advantage over eastern feeders and that the northwest can feed grain at a profit while other stockmen may be feeding at a loss. Immense numbers of sheep can be raised in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and with care and intelligence this industry will become a source of large profit to those who develop it.

Care of Brooder Chicks.

1. The down of "just-hatched" chicks is no protection from the cold, and in winter great care must be exercised that no chick becomes chilled.

2. Like full-grown poultry, chicks need exercise. Keep them busily scratching in light litter furnished for the purpose.

3. Keep currents of air from passing over the chicks when in the brooders. If bowel disease appears it is usually due to colds induced principally from lack of warmth at night.

4. When chicks droop and appear sleepy, look for large gray lice on the neck and head.

5. Dry feed is the best for chicks, fed three times a day, but scatter millet or other small grain in the litter to induce them to scratch. A good authority on brooder-raised chicks says they should have "rolled" dry oats for their first food, scattered where they can pick it up. Stale bread crumbs, dipped in fresh milk, are also good. These should be placed in little troughs. After the fourth day give the bread and milk for the morning meal, rolled oats at noon, and cracked wheat and cracked corn at night, with occasionally a little chopped eggs or meat. After they are ten days old, feed them anything they will eat, compelling them to scratch as much as possible.

6. Supply water in such a way that the chicks cannot get themselves wet. Furnish grit in the shape of coarse sand, pounded shells, or some hard material.

7. The main requirement for the successful raising of thrifty brooder chicks is warmth. If the chicks crowd together at night you may be sure there is lack of warmth. If they separate under the brooder they are comfortable. In winter the temperature of the brooder should be not less than 90 degrees and not more than 100 degrees. Examine the heating apparatus, as well as the position of the chicks, at bedtime, also early in the morning.

8. Keep the brooders clean.

9. Feed a variety of food, but let cracked wheat and cracked corn be a part of the ration after the chicks are old enough to eat them. Give cut clover hay for green food. Fresh milk may be given, but not sour.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Make quality rather than quantity the principal aim.

Fruit trees or plants will not take care of themselves.

Grapes thrive best in well-cultivated and well drained land.

Cherry trees must be grafted early if good results are expected.

Having the orchard trimmed up keeps the trees bearing well.

Choose young, thrifty trees, with good roots and straight, clean tops.

Annual pruning largely avoids the necessity for removing larger limbs.

All trees that have roots or tops bruised or mangled should be discarded.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed.

In setting out a tree, save some of the top soil, especially to put around the roots.

It is not a bad plan to plant trees along the roadside the whole length of the farm.

The peach and plum are nearly enough related to be budded or grafted on each other.

Mulching prevents the early flow of sap by preventing the ground from warming up too soon.

Nectarines and apricots can be grown everywhere that the peach or prune will thrive well.

Jack Frost will burglarize the hog pen and rob you of all the profits of feeding if you don't stop those cracks and knotholes.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 12.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Last Words." II Tim. iv., 1-8, 16, 18—Golden Text: II Tim. vi., 7—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

1. "I charge thee therefore God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, and by His appearing and His kingdom." These are some of the last words of Paul by the Spirit to Timothy, his dearly beloved son in the faith (chapter i., 2), of whom he said that he had no man so dear unto him (Phil. ii., 20, margin). He had been urging him to be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus; to endure hardness as a good soldier and please Him who had chosen him; to study to show himself approved unto God.

2. "Preach the word. Be instant in season, out of season. Reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine." In chapter iii., 16, 17, he had said that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works, and now he extorts him to use that word faithfully, the word which he had known from childhood (iii., 15). Paul teaches to hold fast the faithful word (Titus i., 9); to hold forth the word of life (Phil. ii., 16), and to rightly divide the word of truth (II Tim. ii., 15).

3. "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears." How long we have already been in those times I cannot say, but that we are in them no one can question. Lovers of self, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof (chapter iii., 1-4), are things too plainly seen. Some men who have the rule in church affairs do not hesitate to ask for pastors who will give them the thought of the age rather than the word of God, and there are pastors who are more ready to please the people than to preach the preaching which God bids them. False prophets as in the olden time.

4. "And they shall turn away their ears from the truth and shall be turned unto fables." Then because they receive not the love of the truth that they might be saved, God shall send them strong delusion that they should believe a lie that they all might be judged who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness (II Thess. ii., 10-12). It is surely a woeful sight to see large congregations gather to listen to those who discard portions of the word of God and call other portions myths.

5. "But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry." There is no pattern for a minister or evangelist but the Lord Jesus Himself. He was filled with the Spirit, led by the Spirit, spoke the words which the Father told Him and did always those things which pleased the Father (John xii., 49; viii., 29). When He suffered, He said, "Even so, Father," and He finished the work which the Father gave Him to do (Math. xi., 26; John xvii., 4).

6. "For I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand." Long before this He had said, "I am ready—not to be bound only, but also to die for the name of the Lord Jesus" (Acts xxi., 13). It was His constant desire that Christ should be magnified in His body whether by life or death (Phil. i., 20). He knew that to die would be gain and to be with Christ would be very far better (Phil. i., 21, 23). But now He seemed sure that He was soon going home. He speaks of it as His departure. The body would die, the tabernacle be taken down, but he, Paul, the person in the body, would depart to be with Christ, and would be absent from the body and present with the Lord.

7. "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." It is the fight of faith, and the life of faith, and the walk of faith (I Tim. vi., 12; Gal. ii., 20; Col. ii., 6). It is believing God all the way through and all that He has said. As Paul put it elsewhere, "Believing all things that are written in the law and in the prophets" (Acts xxiv., 14). It is not a faith that can ever be made to suit the times. As Dr. Weston says, "If Christ taught as many teach He would never have been crucified for it." We must earnestly contend for the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints, and remember that Paul said, "If any one, even an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel, let him be accursed" (Jude iii.; Gal. i., 8, 9).

8. "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing." Crowns, as I understand it, are rewards for service to be given to those who earn them, that they may have somewhat to cast at His feet in that day (Rev. iv., 10). They are not given to us when we die, but only at the appearing of our Lord at the resurrection of the just (Luke xiv., 14; I Pet. v., 4; Rev. xxii., 12). I have often referred to the other four to be given to the faithful for four distinct kinds of service, but this one is for those who in all their service carry with them a certain attitude of soul —viz, loving His appearing. When He comes to the air for His people, I firmly believe that every saint will meet Him, but many may be ashamed and many receive no crowns (I John ii., 28; I Cor. iii., 14, 15).

16. "At my first answer no man stood with me, but all forsook me." To stand alone for the right is intimate fellowship with our Lord, who said to the eleven, "Ye shall be scattered and shall leave Me alone, and yet I am not alone, for the Father is with Me" (John xvi., 32). David was awfully alone when his faithful 600 turned against him and talked of stoning him, he being at the time in like painful circumstances with themselves, but it is written that David encouraged himself in the Lord his God (I Sam. xxx., 6).

17. "Nothwithstanding the Lord stood with Me and strengthened me, that by me the preaching might be fully known, and that all the gentiles might hear, and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." He hath said I will never leave thee nor forsake thee, so that we may boldly say the Lord is my helper (Heb. xiii., 5, 6). Happy are those who can say from the heart, "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid, for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song." (Isa. xii., 2).

18. "And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen." Yet in the face of this and Phil. i., 6, and II Tim. i., 12, and similar strong assurances, there are those who insist that Paul feared lest after all he might be lost. Perish the thought that any true child of God can ever perish!—Lesson Helper.

Casualties of a War.

The official report of the Greek Minister of War shows that but 308 Greeks were killed and 1084 wounded in what is called the recent war with Turkey. This would indicate that modern weapons, in the hands of Turks, at least, are not nearly so destructive as has been believed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Administration has decided to send the North Atlantic squadron to cruise near Cuba.

The wives of Cabinet officers met and joined in denouncing the gluttony of Washington society. It was decided to serve no refreshments hereafter at Wednesday "at homes" and to require cards of admission from the persons attending.

President McKinley has assurances from leaders in both houses of Congress that his suggestion to await the development of Spain's proposed reforms in Cuba will be supported.

Negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity with Peru were begun.

Representative Dingley said he thought Congress would not pass a currency reform measure this winter.

Domestic.

Three persons were killed outright in a collision of trolley cars going at full speed on the Detroit and Oakland electric road. Superintendent John Savage of the road was one of the victims.

George R. Blodgett, who was shot by a burglar at his home, in Schenectady, N. Y., died the next afternoon.

The proposed combination of the wire, wire-nail and steel-rod interests has almost been perfected; it is said that the control of the pool will be in the hands of J. P. Morgan and his associates, of New York City.

Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe, was taken from the Queens County Jail, Long Island City, to the State Prison at Sing Sing, and placed in the death house. The convicted man seems to have retained no desire for notoriety, and avoided the curious ones who tried to get a glimpse of him.

The United States gunboat Newport sailed from New York with the Nicaragua Commission on board.

Information reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, that James Murray, who carries the mail to the Horse Creek Postoffice, had been lost in the storm and had perished with cold.

Benjamin H. Child and Edward C. Huxley were appointed permanent receivers of the Kent & Stanley Company, limited, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, R. I., and New York, on the petition to the Supreme Court of the Rhode Island National Bank, a creditor for $32,330. At the hearing it was stated that the company owed $1,800,000 and was hopelessly insolvent.

Benson Cross, of Detroit, Me., while hunting, mistook Dana Gray, of Plymouth, for a deer and fatally shot him.

The Maine hunting season has closed. A total of 250 deer, thirty moose and six caribou heads passed through Kineo during the open time. The number of deer killed exceeds that of previous years.

A light earthquake shock startled the citizens of Kansas, Thursday. Messages from Wellington and Hunnewell, Kan., describes the earthquake as quite severe in those cities. It reached south into Oklahoma.

Washington Remington, the last of the famous Remington triplets, died at his home in North Smithfield, R. I., of acute bronchitis. He was eighty-one years old, and had been ill but a few days.

Mrs. Jacob Rupp, of Fresh Ponds, N. J., committed suicide by hanging herself to a bedpost. She had been suffering from nervous prostration for a long time, and her act was probably prompted by her sufferings. She was the wife of a clarinet player in Sousa's band and the mother of seven children.

The grain receipts at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., for the season of 1897 to December 1, including 11,000,000 barrels of flour estimated as wheat, reached the unprecedented aggregate of 240,000,000 bushels.

A Pennsylvania Railroad train made the eastward run from Chicago to Pittsburg in 565 minutes. It is expected to reduce the time of the limited between Chicago and New York to twenty hours.

The Yale crew has challenged Cornell to a race at New London, Conn., next June, and arrangements have been made for a conference to settle the details. Harvard has been invited to send representatives to the conference, with a view to arranging for a triangular race.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Board of Education has refused to recognize the opinion of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner against employing Sisters of Charity to teach if they wear their religious garb in the schoolroom.

The Yukon Cariboo Company, organized by J. Edward Addicks, and the Northwest Company, the products of the Klondike boom, are retiring from business, it is said, and will refund subscriptions to its stock.

Alexander Owens, a marble dealer, was placing a monument over a grave at Terre Haute, Ind., when Alexander Lawrence, an employe of the cemetery, suggested that the base was not in good condition. Owens resented the criticism, and seizing a heavy oaken roller, struck Lawrence on the head. Lawrence's skull was crushed, and he was completely paralyzed. He died soon after.

The steamship Miami, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, in her trial trip made a speed of 17.25 knots during a six-hours' continuous run. She broke the record of coastwise steamers.

C. W. Spalding, the Chicago bank President, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

Yale decided to row Harvard at New London, Conn., next year.

Foreign.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela were resumed after ten years' severance.

Monsignor Schroeder, formerly professor in the Catholic University at Washington, has been appointed to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Muenster, the capital of Westphalia.

The greatest labor struggle of the century is about to take place in Great Britain.

The Berlin Post says Hayti's refusal to pay indemnity in the Lueders case will be followed by a bombardment of the forts and Port au Prince.

General Saussier has ordered a court-martial to try Count Esterhazy, the French officer accused of writing the letter which led to the conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of high treason. The General acquits Esterhazy of treason and declines to reopen the Dreyfus case. The Dreyfus case was the subject of a debate in the Chamber, in which the position of the Ministry was sustained.

The Standard Oil Company has got control of the oil trade in Germany and will put in operation the "factor" system of distributing its products among the dealers.

A committee of Americans waited on Consul General Lee in Havana and asked him to make a request of the United States that warships be sent to Cuba, as there is fear of an outbreak against Americans.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

49

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 3c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at different railroad distributing points in near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,466
Condensed milk, cans			124
Cream, cans			420
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...$	—	@$	23
Firsts	20	@	22
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	20
Imitation Creamery	12	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13
Low grades	11½	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	8¼	@	8½
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	21	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	--	@	23
Southern—Choice	—	@	22
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	--	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 40	@	1 42½
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 25
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 50	@	1 60
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 40	@	1 45
Yellow eye, 1896	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 25	@	1 27½
Green peas, bags	—	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Pears, Seckle, ₱ box	75	@	2 00
Vicar, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	11
Concord, ₱ basket	7	@	8½
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	8 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	5 75	@	6 00
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	17	@	18
" 1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	17	@	18
Good to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	3	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13½
Spring chickens, Phila	8	@	12
Western, dry picked	8	@	8½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Long Island ducks	9	@	10
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	—	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	—	@	45
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	30	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 50
String beans, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	30
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Parsley, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	—	@	—
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Leeks, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 95	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Hard N. Y.	—	@	97
No. 2 Red	—	@	98
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28½
Track mixed	26	@	27½
Rye—Western	—	@	49¾
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¼
Lard—City steam	4.20c	@	4.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 50	@	4 90
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 25	@	6 30
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 60	@	3 90
Country dressed	4½	@	6½

BURNED ALIVE BY ROBBERS.

An Aged Woman Tortured and Then Murdered With Her Grandson.

Aged Mrs. Caroline Norris was first tortured and then burned alive by robbers at her home near Cumberland, Md. Her ten-year-old grandson was also murdered.

Mrs. Norris, who was known to be well to do, lived in a small, well-furnished house near Little New Orleans with her grandson. She did a sort of trading business, and the house was stocked with merchandise. The robbers broke into the dwelling early in the night, and after vainly endeavoring to make the woman reveal the place where they supposed she had hidden her money, tied her to a hot stove.

While the poor woman shrieked and writhed in agony the robbers picked up the grandson from the bed and killed him by crushing in his head. They then ransacked the house, but failed to find any money, as Mrs. Norris kept her money in a bank. They then burned the house and fled.

Railway Slaughter in Warsaw.

A terrible railway accident has occurred at Warsaw, Poland. While a passenger train was standing at the terminus a heavy freight train crashed into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed outright, and twenty-two others were seriously injured.

Senator Sues Editor.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, has commenced criminal and civil proceedings against General Felix Agnus, publisher and editor of the Baltimore American, whom he accuses of libel in charging him with using patronage to influence votes in the election of a successor to Senator Gorman.

The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

We have eight stores in our little town.

Saltillo wants street lamps or electric lights.

Geo. A. Heeter, the new postmaster, is well liked.

C. B. Crum ranks as one of the most successful merchants of Huntingdon county.

Saltillo wants some new industry to furnish the young men employment. Start it Crum.

Richard Hudson, the popular contractor, finished up the Hudson property on Main street.

Milton Heck, of Orbisonia, has leased the Hudson property and started an oyster saloon and confectionary.

Croquet for the last five months has been the popular game in Saltillo. Miles Brown could lay the best of them in the shade.

Dr. Heaton would like some one of the many nimrods to tell him where he could find a wild turkey. He wants at least one this year. He is tired eating tame ones.

The people of Saltillo would like to be favored with items more regularly from the regular correspondent of this paper, as they are appreciated by every one here and every place where the ITEM goes.

Wm. H. Nycum, the jolly proprietor of the La Palace hotel, has leased his house to David Shope, of the firm of Shope & Fulton. Mr. Nycum has become a tiller of the soil on the Shope farm near Saltillo.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Wilbert Quarry is on the sick list at this writing.

There are forty scholars enrolled at Lincoln school now.

Scott Wible, of Springfield township, is visiting his brother at Mapleton.

Franklin Quarry slaughtered two hogs last week which weighed 270 and 300 pounds respectively.

Mrs. Elizabeth Decker, of this place, is about to start for Blair county to see her sick sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Decker.

It is reported that some of our farmers' chicken houses have been visited during the past week by a thief or thieves.

A gentleman from this valley while in Huntingdon one day last week left his horse fall into a sewer. Hold on to the lines the next time, my boy.

There was a literary society organized at Lincoln school house on the night of December 3d. We hope it may be a grand success. The society will meet next Friday evening at 7 o'clock. All persons are invited who are interested in the work.

Allison Wible tells us that he is going to send his little boy, Lester Lowell, to the hospital in Philadelphia. He has not walked for nearly five months and we hope he may receive help at the hospital. Mrs. Wible will go with the child and remain in the city a week or two.

LATTA GROVE.

Howard Dell has moved into his new house.

Miss Blanche Quarry has gone to Mill Creek where she expects to spend the winter.

Fourteen hogs killed in this vicinity aggregated 3868 pounds, an average of 276 pounds.

W. S. Dell is moving to Mifflin county where he will engage in farming for John G. White.

Israel Quarry killed the boss hog of this vicinity so far as we have learned. It tipped the beam at 465 pounds.

Rev. R. L. Erhard, of Three Springs, was substantially remembered by his Latta Grove friends by a liberal donation recently.

—L. F. Baker announces to the people of this vicinity that in connection with his tonsorial parlor he will keep in stock a line of cigars, sponges, soaps, brushes, hair tonics, etc. The patronage of the public is solicited.

"Blame William McKinley, Jr."

There is a sound and cheerful basis of fact in Colonel W. P. Rend's humorous reply to the firm that complained that he was not furnishing coal as quickly as the terms of his contract demanded. "Don't blame me," said the Colonel; "I am doing the best that I can. Blame William McKinley, Jr. He promised us prosperity, and he is giving such a lot of it that the cars cannot carry it. Every freight car is working over time, and I have to take, not as many as I want, which I could do at any time during Cleveland's administration, but as many as I can get by close waiting upon every opportunity to capture an empty car."

Between wheat movement, coal movement, iron movement, lumber movement, and the shipment of agricultural machinery the rolling stock of the road is kept busy. There is no surer indication of prosperity than the movement of freight.

At least three-quarters of a million of men who were idle a year ago are at work to-day. The iron trade is phenomenally brisk. The Illinois Steel company, though it is shipping 5,000 tons of finished products per day, is behind with its orders. It is true most of the goods sent out are upon contracts made at low prices, but the wage rate is ample for comfortable existence, though, of course, lower than during the wonderful year of 1892, in which many thousands of misguided wage earners "went in for swiping the Tariff," and by so doing swiped themselves out of work.

The tide of prosperity has not yet reached the cotton and woolen industry, or at any rate has not yet come near the high water mark. But the great stocks of imported goods are diminishing steadily, and when they are depleted to normal conditions the textile trades will be as busy as the iron and steel trades.—Chicago *Inter-Ocean.*

G. A. R. Inspection Dates.

Following are the dates assigned to the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this county for annual inspection, together with the inspecting officer:

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., Mapleton Depot, S. P. Stubbs, Inspector, Friday evening, December 3, 1897.

General Kane Post, No. 292, G. A. R., Mount Union, Pa., J. J. Rosensteel, Inspector, Friday evening, December 10, 1897.

Lt. David Zentmyer Post, No. 398, G. A. R., Franklinville, Pa., John Nash, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 11, 1897.

George C. Wilson Post, No. 492, G. A. R., Alexandria, Pa., John Funk, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 11, 1897.

Geo. Simpson Post, No. 44, G. A. R., Huntingdon, Pa., Hugh Lindsay, Inspector, Tuesday evening, December 14, 1897.

Col. I. Rogers Post, No. 252, G. A. R., Orbisonia, Pa., William B. Snyder, Inspector, Tuesday evening, December 14, 1897.

Ezekiel J. Houck Post, No. 579, G. A. R., Broad Top City, W. H. Burns, Inspector, Friday evening, December 17, 1897.

David Cummings Post, No. 380, G. A. R., McAlevy's Fort, William R. Owen, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 18, 1897.

Gen. Chas. Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., Three Springs, Pa., Daniel Swartz, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 18, 1897.

Capt. Chas. Mitchell Post, No. 521, G. A. R., Cassville, Pa., J. B. Shuman, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 18, 1897.

Robert Aston Post, No. 600. G. A. R., Saulsburg, Pa., William H. Baird, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 18, 1897.

Capt. B. X. Blair Post, No. 618, G. A. R., Shade Gap, Pa., J. McGinley Appleby, Inspector, Saturday evening, December 25, 1897.

Assistant Inspector-at-large J. Brewster earnestly requests all members of the G. A. R. to turn out on the date of the inspection of his individual Post.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty-five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.

A Profitable Farm.

The following produce was raised on Cypress Island farm the past season for institution use: 2 bushels of kale, 8 bushels of spinach, 84½ bushels of beans (new), 161½ bushels of tomatoes, 1153 bushels of Irish potatoes, 125 bushels of sweet potatoes, 352 bushels of turnips, 35 bushels of carrots, 50 bushels of parsnips, 125 pounds of rhubarb, 1980 bunches of radishes, 14 bunches of asparagus, 3360 heads of lettuce, 38,738 heads of cabbage, 4227 dozen of cucumbers, 1620 dozen of new corn, 1100 squashes, 54 egg plants, 628 cantaleupes, 700 water melons, 5220 stalks of celery, 422 pumpkins, 2440½ pounds of onions (new), and 275 bushels of onions. The total cost of the above at regular market price would amount to $3,297.01.—*Reformatory Record.*

The many protests resulting from the execution of the act of 1897 relating to the collection of money due on land purchased over 150 years ago in this state have induced James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs, to address the following communication to Major I. B. Brown, deputy secretary:

"The collection of the unpaid purchase money upon the land lien docket has developed so many instances of real hardship, particularly in the excessive charges of interest imposed by the act of 1864, that I am inclined to think the next Legislature would be disposed to afford relief. The State can lose nothing by the delay and can be liberal if she chooses. You will be good enough, therefore, to suspend further collections except from those who prefer to pay to perfect their title."

Marriage Licenses.

Carlton A. Miller, Huntingdon, and Mary L. Fleck, Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Oliver H. Snyder, McAlevy's Fort, and Elsie M. Thompson, Allensville, Mifflin Co., Pa.

J. Warren Ingram, Franklin township, and Elizabeth H. Wilson, Bellwood, Blair Co., Pa.

S. S. G. Nearhoof and Annie M. Nearhoof, Warriorsmark township.

John W. McConahy and Annie C. Gearhart, Marklesburg.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

I much commend Jeanette and John,
Their thrift could never be outdone,
Though twenty chairs are in the room,
Night after night they use but one.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg Borough, Deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

JAMES LATHEROW,
Oct. 21, 1897. Three Springs, Pa.
10-27-6t.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Shope, deceased.]

Letters testamentary having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

AMANDA B. SHOPE,
Nov. 2, 1897. Saltillo, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Our Christmas Opening has been a decided success. Every one says it is the finest display we have ever made, and that the goods are the nicest and most reasonable in price we have ever shown.

Do Not Forget Us On

Christmas Goods.

Another reminder on

Ladies' and Misses' Coats.

We have a few too many Ladies' Coats in sizes 36, 38 and 40, and have made some heavy reductions in these sizes to clean them out. All new goods. All our ladies' coats at $11.50, $12, $12.50 and $15, reduced to $10.

We have too many Children's and Misses' Jackets, sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, and have reduced many of them nearly one-half. You get a real nice looking coat for $1, The above goods will go very fast. Do not miss them. They are all good styles.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Cold, Chilly Winds of Winter

Will soon be here with their usual accompaniments—snow, sleet and nipping frosts. The Storm King has delayed his coming longer than was to be expected, but signs of his approach are now only too evident. What better course to pursue than to wrap yourself snugly in one of our WARM SUITS or overcoats and laugh the North King to scorn.

Why Shiver in the Blast?

When we are selling Scotch Random Underwear fot 35c that is worth 40c. Fleece-lined at 40c and 50c. Natural wool, good quality, 50c, and also the better grades if you want them. On blustering days nothing is more necessary than WARM GLOVES. We have lined and unlined Gloves, any and all kinds for Men and boys, for 25c and upwards. Heavy Winter Caps for Men and Boys, 25c and 50c. They will pull down over the ears. We are the greatest Men and Boys' Outfitters in Huntingdon, and will

Continually and Everlastingly Undersell Every Other Store Dealing in Ready-to-Wear Apparel.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

Seasonable Holiday Suggestions.

If it's for the "men folks" there's hardly any need to look farther than our store. You will be enabled to secure just the right ideas, the proper styles, and there'll be an "up-to-dateness" about them that will give a zest to their purchase. They will be just right in price, as well, and very often under their real value, for December clearance prices are now in force in our store, and that means unusual values. Your holiday money will go a long distance with us.

Men's Linen Collars.

No trouble to secure the proper styles, for we keep pace with fashion's demands. The new, up-to-date styles in the shapes that are most becoming, special values, 2 pairs, 25c. Men's linen cuffs, 25c a pair.

Men's Shirts.

All the new and desirable ideas in men's white shirts, fancy bosom shirts, negligee shirts in the perfectly fitting kind. Values in negligee shirts begin at 50c. Values in fancy shirts begin at 50c.

Men's Suspenders.

Fine qualities silk embroidered with strong, serviceable trimmings in the styles suited to the Holiday season—special values at 10c and up to 50c.

Men's Holiday Ties.

Flowing end four-in-hand—the correct colorings and fashionable effects—prices 50c. Graduated four-in hand in newest colorings—prices 50c. Flowing end tecks, all the pretty shadings and dainty patterns for the Holiday season, price 25c. The newest band bows, the especially fashionable shapes and colorings, 25c. prices.

Men's Night Shirts.

Muslin night shirts, with handsomely embroidered fronts, special values at 50c. Extra quality, the best of colorings, each 75c and $1.

Overcoats and Suits

For men and boys—that's our stronghold. Dec. clearance makes a jingle to the prices—it's a musical tone to economical shoppers.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. O. L. STEWART HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY
IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 8, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—J. G. Gillam and Samuel L. Henderson are doing jury duty at court this week.

—L. A. Green, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends last Sunday evening.

—G. D. Wood killed a hog this morning which dressed 486 pounds. This beats the record for this season in this section.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday says, freight traffic on the Pennsy is handicapped at present by a lack of motive power.

—The Altoona shops have sufficient orders to run full time for a year, and yet there are people who say times are not improving.

—D. M. Evans and wife returned home Monday from an extended visit to Saxton. They had an enjoyable trip and Mr. Evans' health is much improved.

—A Media policeman was arrested yesterday for failure to send his son to school. His defense was that the boy had a position which paid him $1.50 per month.

—Quite a number of cattle in Warriorsmark valley are being attacked by what a correspondent of the Tyrone *Herald* terms a mysterious disease. Eight head of cattle have already died.

—Last Wednesday a human arm was found hanging on the brake beam of a freight car at Conemaugh. It was the right arm and had been torn off at the shoulder. Who the unfortunate owner was has not been learned.

—The business of the Tyrone postoffice shows a greater increase than that of any other office in the state. The postoffice department yesterday granted $600 to this office for additional clerk hire and $600 for another carrier.

—The total amount of cash received by Huntingdon county farmers from A. F. Bacon, of Courtland, Ohio, for apples is $5,435.22. His total shipments amounted to fifteen car loads, each car containing an average of 800 bushels.

—Juniata county's peach crop was the largest this year in its history. There were shipped from the three stations of Mifflin, Port Royal and Thompsontown in all, 219,237 crates of peaches, and it is estimated that the entire crop amounted to $100,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has about completed plans for the construction of a third track from Altoona to Gallitzin. This improvement will give employment to a large force of laborers, and necessitate an expenditure of about $500,000.

—A very pleasant and profitable communion service was held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday at which time the new elders J. G. Hicks and T. M. Wood were ordained and installed. In the preparatory services the pastor was ably assisted by Rev. S. S. Bergen, of Belleville.

—Third Quarterly Meeting services in the M. E. church next Saturday and Sunday as follows: Saturday evening —Quarterly conference at 6. To this meeting all the officials are urged to be present. Preaching at 7 o'clock by the presiding elder. Sunday morning—Love Feast at 9 30, preaching by Rev. J. B. Polsgrove and sacramental services at 10.30. All are most cordially invited to these services.

—I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house if it cost $5.00 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more.—J. R. WALLACE, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the world, and valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at J. G. Gillam's.

—The aggregate age of a dozen of the residents of Boalsburg is 1,000 years, or an average of over 84. Jonathan Tressler is 97 years, David Stewart 85, Maj. W. H. Miller 85, James Price 84, Mrs. Price 82, Miss Rebecca Sparr 85, Daniel Bohn 82, David Keller 82, Mrs. J. Weber 84, Mrs. John Carper 81, Mrs Catharine Woods 82 and Mrs. Jessie Moore 81. They are all hale and hearty and bid fair to reach the century mark. —Bellefonte *Watchman*.

—The Betsy Ross house, in Philadelphia, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Wednesday night, 24th ult., and this, says the *Public Ledger*, should stimulate those who wish to ensure its preservation to greater activity in raising the necessary funds for its purchase and removal to a safer place. The home of the woman who made the first American flag should not be permitted to remain in a spot where its continued preservation is threatened daily any longer than can be helped.

—A maltese cat owned by Rush Larimer, of Bellefonte, several weeks ago became irritable and would allow no one to go near it. A woman a few days ago in attempting to fondle the feline, exclaimed that there was a tooth coming through its jaw. An examination was made, when it was found that the cat while playing had swallowed a thread nearly a yard long, with a needle attached to it, and during all this time it had been suffering the most excruciating pain. Of course the needle and thread were both extracted and the cat is as lively as ever.—Philipsburg *Journal*.

—The Pittsburg *Times* this morning contains the following piece of information which will be hailed with delight among the people engaged in the sand industry in this section: "The window glass blowers and gatherers of the country have voted to accept the wage advance offered by the window glass manufacturers last Saturday. This practically means that all the window glass factories of the United States will be started up within the next three weeks. The vote was received at national headquarters here yesterday by telegraph. President Simon Burns, of the Window Glass Workers' association, announced at 11 o'clock that the result was 1,280 votes in favor of the acceptance to 975 against it. Several preceptories had not been heard from, but their vote would not change the result. He said that the vote was close. The proposition was for an advance over last year's scale of 12 and 7 per cent. for single-strength blowers and 12 and 3 per cent. advance for double strength. The 7 and 3 per cent. respectively are added to the 12 per cent. President Burns said that a conference would be held to-morrow with the manufacturers and arrangements made for their signing the scale."

P. O. S. of A. Celebration.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their order by giving a public entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Huntingdon, Friday night, December 10th. The committee have been at work for several weeks and are doing their best to make this the best entertainment they have ever given. Those who have attended former meetings of this order know that they spare neither time nor expense to make their meetings interesting and instructive. On this occasion Major R. M. J. Reed, of Philadelphia, will be with us as a patriotic speaker, and thrills the hearts of those who hear him with love and patriotism for the country which he helped to free from the curse of slavery. The exercises for the evening will consist of short addresses, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. Admission free. Doors open at 7.15. Exercises begin at 8. We cordially invite all who love their country and the glorious Stars and Stripes to attend this patriotic celebration. COMMITTEE.

A Kind Act.

William Thompson, a rich New York bachelor, who usually spends his summers at Alexandria, his native home, although not a member of the Methodist church, recently bought a lot for the M. E. congregation of Alexandria, and is now erecting on it at his own expense a beautiful parsonage, which will be ready for occupancy before the close of the winter. This is but one of Mr. Thompson's numerous clever deeds. He is a man who has a heart filled with the milk of human kindness, and he is constantly spilling some of it around for the good of others. Long life to him. —*Globe*.

Scalp Bounties.

The scalp act passed by the last Legislature fixes the bounty for every wild cat two dollars; for every mink fifty cents; for every fox, red or grey, one dollar. The pelt of the entire animal is required to be produced before a justice of the peace or alderman, and affidavit made to time and place of killing.

The Saltillo Telephone Company.

The lines of the Saltillo Telephone company, which terminate at Huntingdon, Broad Top City and Orbisonia are working finely and are earning at present a rate of about 14 per cent. net on the money invested in the lines and equipments.

The directors have declared a dividend, due October 1, 1897, for the stockholders holding certificates dated April 1 of 1st series, and July 1 of 2nd series, pro rata, but on account of the company being a small amount in debt and no stock being sold at present, the acting officers thought it best to withhold the dividend and use the earnings of the line to finish paying out the indebtedness and then arrange for the dividend at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be the third Monday in January, 1898, when all stockholders will have an opportunity to give an expression, either in person or by proxy.

The intention of the company is to extend the line from Broad Top City to Saxton if stock can be sold to procure the necessary funds. From forty to fifty shares must be sold to insure this extension. The extension from Orbisonia to Mount Union will also be made if the people wish it and will take up the stock necessary for its completion. This extension will require a double circuit and good heavy poles and will cost about one thousand dollars.

With these two extensions this company's lines should do a nice telephone business and be a great benefit to the lower end of the county. Quite a number of private 'phones are expected by spring and the company should encourage the management to keep the line in good condition and arrange in all its connections and wirings to handle these private 'phones. With a central office at Saltillo, properly arranged in wiring, quite a lot of work can be handled here, and having a free exchange over the line south from here, even so far as to Virginia, it should induce the farmers to have telephones in their houses. This company will take on any small circuits than be reached or arranged for, and will furnish telephones and equipments and put up lines at a very small per cent. for its trouble, and solicits as many small branches as will pay their way over the company's lines, and thus be enabled to reach foreign places through our connections with telephone and telegraph lines which extend all over the world.

This company has over 100 shares of stock yet for sale, having sold less than 150 shares, and can nicely complete the line to Saxton and to Shirleysburg and have some money left.

S. W. KIMMEL, Pres't.

Saltillo, Pa., Dec. 4, 1897.

Huntingdon County Pomona.

The Huntingdon county Pomona Grange, No. 6, will meet in the hall of Trough Creek Grange, No. 444, December 15 and 16, 1897.

A full representation from the different subordinate Granges of the county is requested, as this is the time for the election of Pomona Grange officers,

PROGRAMME.

Call to order on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Opening exercises. Roll call of officers. Reading the minutes. Music. Address of welcome by Jonathan Evans. Response by Robert Seeds, Grange 974. Appointing committees. Question box.

Thursday morning session open 9 o'clock. Music. Topic—How can life on the farm be made more attractive and enjoyable? J. L. Enyeart, 119, and Mrs. Sue Pheasant, 956. Music. Topic—How can farmers best improve their present condition? J. F. Wright, 935; I. N. McClain 444. Question box.

Afternoon session, 1.30. One hour devoted to Fifth Degree work. Topic—What education is needed by the farmer at the present time? S. A. Norris, 368; Robert Seeds, 974. Topic—Which is the most profitable, summer or winter dairying, and why? J. R. Lehman and O. S. Rumberger, Grange 974.

Evening session, 7.30. Election of officers.

N. B.—All Fourth Degree members in good standing in their subordinate Granges are entitled to the Fifth Degree. Persons desiring to receive this degree should bring their grade card or other certificate of good standing.

Those coming by rail will be met at Cook's station on the East Broad Top branch. D. M. SUMMERS, Sec'y.

School Report.

Following is report of Mapleton borough schools for third month, ending Tuesday, December 7, 1897:

No. 4.—H. M. Hosterman, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	16	11	27
Average attendance	15	10	25
Per cent. of "	96	95	96

The following named pupils were perfect in attendance during the month:

Myrtle Wright, Dorothea Robley, Bessie Chilcote, Ettie McDonald, Nancy Chilcote, Katie Onkst, George Garfield Brumbaugh, Lewis Dysart, Chas. Swope, Ellis Baker, Harry Woodward, Eddie McCarl, Jesse Swope.

No. 3.—A. M. Smith, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	10	16	26
Average attendance	9	14	23
Per cent. of "	88	91	89

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Mattie Himes, Edith Wood, Olie Lamberson, Jettie Moore, Annie Lamberson, Ada Wilson, Enva O'Connor, Lulu McDonald, Loy McCarl, Harry Thompson, Foster Bell, Charlie Moore, John Robley.

No. 2.—Milda D. Chilcote, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	21	9	30
Average attendance	21	8	29
Per cent. of "	99	95	97

Names of those who missed no time during month: James McHugh, Charlie O'Connor, Roy O'Connor, Herbert Henderson, Thomas White, Robert McCarl, Luther Skipper, Gilbert Skipper, Myrtle Fisher, Georgie Dell, Loy Rex, Dale Bell, Pearl Neice, Carrie Horton, Victor Brumbaugh, William Hooper, Louie McCarl, Mattie O'Connor, Nannie Henderson, David Norris.

No. 1.—Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	20	25	45
Average attendance	17	23	40
Per cent. of "	90	90	90

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Harry Long, Clinton Dell, Harry Turnbaugh, Harry Hommon, Harry Henderson, Cecil O'Connor, Ernest Hooper, Edward Spangler, Lewis Horton, Cloyd Long, Howard Hommon, Edna Fisher, Lena Palmer, Mattie Brininger, Esther Brown, Eunice Cramer, Tillie Niece, Myrtle Wilson, Hattie Lamberson, Flora Dell, Olive Moore, Bertha Hydecker, Ethel Wood, Laura Lamberson.

—There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters recieved: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—EDGER W. WHITTEMORE, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) *Herald*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Best Shoes For The Least Money.

If good Shoes, at low prices are an an arttaction, you would do well to visit this store. There is about every style, and every good quality of shoes here that can be found anywhere, and at prices that invariably please. Try this store once. You'll never regret it.

Send a mail order, describing, as as near as possible, the shoe you wish, and the price you wish to pay. You'll be pleased with the shoe we send you.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

ORDER REIGNS IN PRAGUE.

Mob Awed by the Quick Punishment of Its Ringleaders.

AUSTRIA TO HAVE ABSOLUTISM.

Emperor Would Act Alone—Compromise Bill Will Have to Be Prolonged by Imperial Decree Without the Reichsrath's Consent—Rioters Sentenced to Twenty Years' Hard Labor in Prison.

VIENNA, Austria (By Cable).—The promulgation of martial law at Prague has been followed by satisfactory results. The swiftness of its operation awed the unruly. Some Czechs made an attack on the troops, but were quickly dispersed, and four of the ringleaders were captured. They were immediately handed over to the special tribunal, tried, sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and conveyed to the penitentiary within three hours.

The town is consequently quiet. Troops, however, continue to parade the main streets and occupy the public buildings, and the whole scene is such as one would expect to see after a bombardment. There are whole streets of wrecked houses, burnt outbuildings and broken windows, and roads are littered with rubbish. Men gaze into many places showing the trail of the plunderer and of the incendiary.

Germans who fled in terror from Prague during the riot and pillage are now returning, and it is to be hoped that in a few days order will so far be restored as to permit the repeal of martial law.

In other parts of Bohemia serious conflicts have occurred between the Czechs and the Germans. At Klodno the Czechs blew up a German notary's house with dynamite. At Beraun the rioters looted German and Jewish houses and had to be dispersed by the military. Similar excesses occurred at Pilsen, while at Bodenbach, where the Germans predominate, the Czechs were brutally attacked. The Czech inhabitants of Gablouz have appealed for military protection against their German fellow citizens.

Several German newspapers suggest that the riots in Bohemia were instigated by the Czech Deputies in order to intimidate the Government. Certainly the tone of the recent articles in the NarodnListy, the organ of the young Czechs, favors the suspicion. The Czech papers blame the Germans, and the anti-Semitic journals attribute all the responsibility to Jewish influence.

There is really little to choose between the Germans and the Czechs. Both have been equally guilty. When the Czechs preponderated the Germans have been attacked and plundered, and when the Germans predominated the lives and the property of the Czechs have been assailed. The Nationalist sentiment in both peoples is of a rabidly violent character, and threatens the existence of the Austrian Empire.

Baron Gautsch's attempts to bring about a compromise between the majority and the opposition in the Reichsrath have proved unsuccessful.

Dr. Kramarsch, the Vice-President of the Reichsrath, has informed the representative of the Budapester Tageblatt that, unlike Count Badeni, neither President Abrahamovics nor he would resign because the mob was trying to intimidate them. He considered it impossible to carry the "Ausgleich" bill in the Reichsrath, and the present arrangement between Austria and Hungary would probably have to be prolonged by imperial decree without the assent of Parliament. This probably means that the Reichsrath will be prorogued for a long period, and that absolute government will be inaugurated.

There are now in Prague twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry.

MOTHER M'KINLEY STRICKEN.

The President Hurried to the Canton Home of His Venerable Parent.

News of the stroke of paralysis which Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, fell a victim to, at Canton, Ohio, reached the Chief Executive while busily engaged in preparing for the opening of Congress, and it was of such an alarming nature that he immediately stopped work on his Message and hastened to his venerable parent's bedside.

The President arrived at Canton from Washington at 8.45 o'clock Friday morning and spent the day at his mother's bedside. It is believed that she realized his presence, though she was unable to give any positive sign of recognition.

President McKinley decided to return to Washington for the opening of Congress, notwithstanding his family calamity. It is necessary for the President to receive the joint committee from the two houses, and until this committee has waited on him and received his communication the regular business of Congress cannot proceed.

In view of these facts, the President felt it his duty to return to Washington, so as not to delay the opening of Congress at the regular time. He arranged to leave Canton at 2.05 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the special car provided for him, reaching Washington Sunday morning and, his imperative Executive duties over, to return to Canton.

MURDERED AN ENTIRE FAMILY.

A Colored Plantation Hand Kills Three Steals $700, and Escapes.

At Warren's Stone, near Greensboro, Hale County, Ala., John Singley, a wealthy planter, was assaulted and his throat cut by Bill Scott, a colored man employed on the plantation. The miscreant called Singley out of the house, ostensibly to catch a horse which had become loose.

A hundred yards from the house the colored man felled Singley with a club and then cut his throat. The murderer returned to the house, attacked Mrs. Singley, slashing her to death and almost severing her head. Dallas, the ten-year-old son of Singley, was next killed in the same manner.

Singley was found by a neighber, and he lived long enough to name his assailant and to tell the story. The colored man robbed the house, stealing $700 which Singley received from the sale of corn.

Blanche K. Bruce Gets an Office.

Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, who has made his home in the District of Columbia for many years, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Fount J. Tillman, of Tennessee. Mr. Bruce came into prominence in reconstruction days, and served a term in the United States Senate from Mississippi.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statements of Treasury Operations For the Month of November.

PUBLIC DEBT SHOWS A DECREASE.

The Receipts, Exclusive of $18,194,618 From the Union Pacific Sale, Were $25,168,987, and the Disbursements $33,261,470, Leaving a Deficit of $8,092,483—The Amount of Coinage.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, November 30, 1897, the public debt less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,009,226,466, a decrease since October 30 of $11,338,125. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific Railroad. But for this transaction, the cash in the Treasury would have been $771,450 less than last month.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $847,365,620; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,331,280; debt bearing no interest, $381,193,125; total, $1,229,890,025. This amount, however, does not include $579,920,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $194,089,260; silver, $507,656,382; paper, $105,756,181; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $38,907,251; total, $840,409,076, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $625,745,516, leaving the net cash balance $220,663,559.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November, 1897, were $43,363,605, of which $18,194,618 were received from the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month $25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were $37,810,838, of which $4,549,368 was cash in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the Treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were $25,168,987, and the ordinary disbursements $33,261,470, leaving a deficit of $8,092,483.

The receipts from customs were $9,830,025, a falling off of about $100,000 as compared with November, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue were $13,530,649, a gain of about $430,000 for the month.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage executed at the United States mints during November, 1897, was as follows: Gold $3,544,000; silver, $2,103,000; minor coin, $126,210; total, $5,773,210. Of the silver coined, $1,500,000 was in standard dollars.

RACE RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

Troops Engaged With Czech Mobs in the German Quarter of Prague.

Prague, Bohemia, was overrun by mobs of angry Czechs all day, bent on exterminating the German element in the city. Fierce attacks were made on the German schools, cafes and other institutions by crowds of howling Czechs, armed with stones, clubs and firearms. The disturbance almost amounted to a rebellion. More than eighty Germans were injured, and at least 200 arrests were made. The Chief of Police, who aided the rioters, has been suspended. It was finally necessary to order out troops, who were placed in virtual control of every street in the city. Many encounters occurred between the soldiers and rioters, and in the firing which followed several rioters were killed and dozens injured.

In the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogue windows were smashed and the windows of the houses of Hebrews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Hebrew quarter.

The streets were held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of hussars. All traffic was suspended and the shops and business houses were closed.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent in the evening upon the German quarters and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire.

Thousands of Czechish miners streamed into Prague from the surrounding villages to assist the rioters. The scientific instruments in the German university and high school have been destroyed, and valuable archives preserved for a long time at the Kinsky palace have been burned.

It has been dangerous for Germans to venture into the streets, as any use of the German language meant certain assault.

The constant cry of the rioters was "Down with the Germans!" "Down with the Jews!" Women venturing on the street were obliged to wear the Slav tricolor in order to avoid being attacked. German signboards are being removed hastily by their owners and replaced with Czech inscriptions. Nobody dares to utter a word in German.

JUSTICE FIELD RETIRES.

Mr. Harlan Now Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Field's retirement from the Supreme Court, of which he gave official notice to the President last April, took place in Washington, Wednesday. There were no formalities. The Justice was not present in the courtroom, and as he had not sat with the court since the opening day of the term, the proceedings did not differ in any respect from those of ordinary days.

Justice Harlan, who now becomes the senior Associate, will change his seat from the left to the right side of the Chief Justice, taking the seat vacated by Mr. Field, and Justice Gray will become Chief Justice Fuller's neighbor on the left. All other Justices will move up one chair nearer the Chief.

If Justice Field's term had continued until December 7 he would have had forty-four years of continuous service. Under the law he will draw full salary until his death.

General Ordway's Successor.

The President appointed Major George H. Harries, commander of the District of Columbia National Guard, to succeed the late General Ordway.

CYCLING NOTES.

If in doubt as to the position of your handles give the benefit of the doubt to an inch higher. For the saddle, the reverse.

Bicycle dealers have experimented with aluminum rims, but a Western firm is attempting to construct a wheel entirely of aluminum.

A physician says that so long as the cyclist can breathe with the mouth shut, he is certainly safe, as far as heart-strain is concerned.

Platt-Betts, in Australia, has reduced the flying start mile to one minute, forty seconds, and the five miles to nine minutes 54 4-5 seconds.

In Germany the regulations are much more strict, and cycling on the public streets and roads is subject to minute and carefully enforced police regulations.

George Round, of Williamstown, Mass., has ridden his bicycle across a swaying foot bridge 100 feet long and twenty feet high stretched above the Hoosac River.

It is said that a long bicycle ride is excellent for one early in the morning, provided a light breakfast is eaten before starting out. Never ride without having taken food, and never ride after you have eaten a full meal and a couple of oatmeal or Graham crackers will be advisable to take before going out on an early-morning spin.

One of the new cycling novelties just introduced might be called a sort of suspension tire. The tire is said to weigh only one pound more than the regular pneumatic tire, and some of the virtues claimed for it are such that, if it can fill the bill, other tire-makers may as well prepare to adapt themselves to a new order of things.

It seems evident that chainless bicycles will be put upon the market next season, ranging in price from $50 upward. The leading manufacturers have agreed to maintain a price of $125, but price-cutting among the small makers seem likely. A Western builder declares that he will put forth a chainless bicycle to sell as low as $36.

The bicycle has entered the United States Navy, and from present appearances has found a permanent place. Every ship in the service has its quota of wheelmen, who spend their leisure time when the vessels are in the harbor on their silent steeds. When the ships are at sea the wheels are safely stowed away, either below decks or in the quarters of the officers and men.

A use for postage stamps, which may be of interest to collectors who ride the bike, has been discovered by the League of American Wheelmen Bulletin. It says: "Postage stamps have often been used for the repair of punctures. The idea is a good one. In the absence of something better, two or three postage stamps stuck one on top of the other and firmly bound in place will hold for a long ride."

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 1,500,000 coal miners.

London contains 150 piano factories.

In Turkey policemen get three dollars a week.

Uncle Sam employs 6000 women in Washington.

Chinese are not permitted to work in British Columbia mines.

Illinois coal miners have won nearly all points and resumed work.

Chicago's 150,000 unionists talk of erecting a $500,000 labor temple.

One hundred women electrical instrument makers will join the K. of L. in New York.

Belgian printers when typesetting machines were introduced fixed five hours as a day's work.

Washington printers will ask Congress to restore the scale of wages that prevailed previous to 1877.

About 100,000 railway employes were forced into idleness by the hard times of the last two or three years.

A New York union of engineers has decided to discipline all members who failed to register and vote at the last election.

The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held its seventh annual convention at Detroit recently. This body has eighty unions and 10,000 members.

Massachusetts bricklayers and masons held a State convention and decided to ask the Legislature to pass a law making eight hours a day's work for members of their trade.

A Springfield (Mass.) man who has canvassed the woolen mills of Hampden County, says that every mill within its borders is running, and that a dozen more could be rented if they were to be had.

The price for shaving by the month was discussed at a meeting of the Fall River (Mass.) Barbers' Union, and the following figures adopted to be put in force according to circumstances: $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.

The Scottish mill, factory and Bleachfield Workers' Federal Union has petitioned the Home Secretary and the local Members of Parliament, in favor of raising the age of children to fourteen before they be allowed to work.

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York is to consolidate with Typographical Union No. 98 of Brooklyn. The resultant union will be known as No. 6, and "Big Six" will then be one of the largest, if not the largest, printers' union in the world.

The October bulletin of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, gives a leading place to the question of wages under contracts for public work, and the steps which have been taken in England to prevent contractors from bidding down the pay of labor.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned from Europe after an absence of six months.

Secretary of State Sherman and Mrs. Sherman will celebrate their golden wedding in 1898.

Former President Cleveland has written the Texas Alumni Association that his son will be in the class of 1915 or 1916 at Princeton.

Sir William L. Drinkwater, who has resigned the position of Deemster of the Isle of Man, occupied the office for fifty years.

Lafcadio Hearn, who has lived many years in Japan, says that the grotesque pictures made by Japanese artists now seem to him to be true.

Lieutenant Peary, of Arctic fame, has gone to lecture in London and Edinburg, and also to charter a whaling vessel for his next expedition to the north.

Gladstone, it is said, weighs only 117 pounds, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the present Premier of Great Britain, tips the scales at 252 pounds.

Peter A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia street car magnate, who was once a butcher in that city, is now being mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When Mark Twain was recently given a dinner by the Vienna Journalists' Club he made a speech half in German and half in English and kept his hearers laughing all the time.

THORN FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree in the Guldensuppe Murder Case.

LAST SCENE OF THE TRIAL.

The Jury in the Sensational Murder Trial at Long Island City Returned a Verdict After Three Hours' Deliberation—The Little Barber Displayed No Emotion When He Was Convicted.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Martin Thorn was declared by the verdict of a jury in Long Island City, at 5.35 p. m., Tuesday, to be guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I., June 25, 1897. The verdict follows a long series of horrors and surprises, including the confession of Mrs. Nack, the accomplice, and the adjournment of the first trial owing to the illness of Juror Larsen, which began on the day following the murder, when a fragment of a human body was accidently found floating in the East River at Eleventh street, this city.

The verdict was followed by another surprise when Thorn, after leaving the courtroom, apparently strong, cheerful, and hopeful, suddenly broke down, confessed his guilt, and declared that Mrs. Nack had told the truth.

The proceedings of the day in court were characterized by businesslike celerity. The evidence having been ended the evening before, the jury visited the scene of the tragedy, heard the arguments for the people and the defense, and gave its verdict after three hours of consideration and balloting, and dispersed. The fate of Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly indicted with Thorn, remains in doubt.

Justice Maddox ended his charge to the jury at 2.35 o'clock p. m. The jurors were immediately dismissed to consider their verdict, and a recess was ordered. So intense was the interest in the outcome of the trial that, weary as was the wait, not a single individual left the court. The hands of the clock were pointing to the half-hour after five when a stir was noticed at the door of the room to which the jury had retired. It was signalled from the inside that the jurors had agreed. Justice Maddox was summoned from his room.

Thorn, who had already been summoned, was stolid to the last. During the three long hours that the jury spent in deliberation he was kept in his cell downstairs—two flights below the Supreme Court room in the Queens County Court House. Outwardly he showed no trace of worry, and his calm was in decided contrast to the evident nervousness of others who had taken part in the trial, and whose interest was less direct in the result.

When Police Captain Methven went to get him at about half-past five o'clock, and told him that the jury had agreed, Thorn expressed pleasure at the news, and said he hoped the result was either conviction of murder or an acquital.

He put his right hand forward to receive the shackles around his wrist and then he hurried up stairs, through the jostling, curious persons who stare at him every time he passes and who make comments that cannot fail to reach his ears. There were women who cast languishing glances, tittered and giggled, while men who usually haunt the cosey corners of barrooms muttered vile epithets and imprecations.

Thorn reached the court room at almost the same instant that the jurors entered by another door.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the clerk, "stand up and face the prisoner. Prisoner, face the jury."

The jurymen rose to their feet, their eyes still on the floor. Thorn, too, arose, but he did not face the men who held his life in their hands. He looked straight ahead at the wall.

"Have you arrived at a verdict?" called the clerk.

There was no answer. Not a word came from the jury box. The suspense was painful, but still Thorn looked straight ahead, with not a muscle twitching.

"What say you?" called the clerk again.

"Guilty," was the answer in a choking voice. "We find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

It was Thomas Moore, the foreman, who spoke, and he was trembling with emotion. A murmur went through the courtroom, but still Thorn stood impassive.

"Call the roll," said the Court, and one by one the Clerk read off the names. "Guilty," "guilty," "guilty," they said, one after another, and as they said it Thorn's eyes fell hard upon them. Through and through each man he seemed to look as each answered to his name. There was a smile now on his face, though the lines about the lips seemed to tighten just a little. At last it was over and he sat down.

District Attorney Young then asked that a day be fixed for passing sentence of death. Mr. Howe, counsel for the defense, asked that a day be set on which he might argue a motion for a new trial. The Justice told him it would be useless, and then and there denied the motion.

His lawyer, William F. Howe, said that he would fight the case and carry it up to the highest court.

When Mrs. Nack heard of the verdict she said she was glad she had told the truth and that she was ready to die. The general opinion is that a plea of manslaughter will be accepted from her. District Attorney Youngs said he had not yet decided what disposition would be made of Mrs. Nack's case.

THE HAYTIAN AFFAIR.

Germany's Peaceful Reply to Ambassador White's Notification.

Baron von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

The German Government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Gefion to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, in order to enforce the demands of Count Schwerin, the German Minister there, who is insisting upon the payment of an indemnity to Emil Luederes for alleged false imprisonment. The Gefion instead will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in Chinese waters.

The Berliner Tageblatt announced semi-officially that the German Government only wants monetary reparation from Hayti for the arrest and imprisonment of Emil Lueders, adding, however, that Germany will not "brook any interference in the matter on the part of the United States."

The United States cruiser Marblehead has been ordered to Haytian waters.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If You Cannot Get Dreydoppel

Soap of any dealer in your town, write to the manufacturer, and give the names of the storekeepers. Address William Dreydoppel, the practical soap-maker and chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Rheumatism

Caused Great Suffering—A Well Man Since Taking Hood's.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism and have been a great sufferer with this disease and also with stomach and heart troubles, but thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla I am now a well man. My wife has been cured of kidney disease by Hood's Sarsaparilla." AUG. SCHREINER, 347 West 59th Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

A Joke on Senator Giddings.

When Chase was elected Senator Joshua R. Giddings was the caucus nominee of the anti-slavery people; but he lacked two votes. Chase got those votes and the entire opposition, and was elected. In the memorable speech of Stephen A. Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill there was interpolated a fierce quarrel between Chase and Weller, of California, over the way Chase got to be a Senator. Two years after Chase beat Giddings old Ben Wade beat Giddings under the same circumstances. When they were quite young men Wade and Giddings practiced law in the same town. One day they were on opposite sides of a case, and Giddings, while addressing the jury, attempted to quote the well-known lines of Iago:

"Good name in man and woman dear, my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which—"

Here Giddings stammered and halted, repeating the words, of which he had forgotten the connection, and utterly broke down. Wade slipped up behind him and whispered, "that I never had," and Giddings, glad of help from any quarter, blurted out, "that I never had." Afterward they became partners in the practice of law and firm friends.—New York Mail and Express.

Where Smuggling is the Correct Thing.

At Nogales, Arizona, there is a famous cigar store and drinking resort, patronized openly and above board by even the Federal authorities, that is built exactly plumb with the international boundary line. It boasts a little bay window abutment on the southern wall that pays taxes to the Mexican Republic. In the bay window is a choice selection of Mexican cigars, that are smoked chiefly in the United States, without ever paying a cent of import duty. John T. Brickwood is the proprietor of this place. Mr. Brickwood claims to be the youngest living man who came to Arizona voluntarily and permanently remained there. You enter his house from the United States, pass over into Mexico, buy a cigar or a bunch of them, at Mexican prices, and then go back into Uncle Sam's domain and smoke them.

Unique Poultry Farm.

Poultry is high in Arizona and feed is cheap in the Mexican State of Sonora. These two facts set the wheels in a lively Yankee's head at work, with the result that there is now a big chicken ranch down on the international boundary line, some miles west of Nogales, one-half of which is the Republic of the United States and the other half in the Republic of Mexico. At feeding time the Yankee drives his egg producers into Mexico, and when they have had their evening meal they come back across the line and go to roost under the Stars and Stripes.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Cleanses the scalp and puts new life into the hair. It restores the lost color to gray hair. It means youth and beauty.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

"The Golden Rule" is the Title of the Third of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons—Preached by Rev. Charles S. Vedder, of Charleston, S. C.

TEXT: "Let us consider one another."—Hebrews x., 24.

Here is the Golden Rule, expressed in the terms of familiar speech and practical action—the way in which the command to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us may be made effectually operative. Here is the sursum corda of all discontent with the inequality of human conditions; the proclamation of peace in all strife of human opinions; the solution of the problem of capital and labor; the condition of harmony in all human relations. The two noble brothers of the Hebrew tradition, secretly sharing the sheaves of their barley harvest with each other to make up what each conceived that the other lacked of the elements of happiness, exemplified it. Sir Philip Sydney did no more when, wounded to the death, he gave the draught of water hardly obtained for his own consuming thirst to a stricken private soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine."

The words of the text were spoken by one of the great teachers of the world to those who had associated themselves for worship and work, and whom he would fain incite to the highest and purest and kindliest life. "Let us consider one another." We would better receive the full meaning of the appeal should we use the similar, familiar and expressive word "considerate"—"Let us be considerate of one another."

Among the potential agencies of the world are those which are directly addressed in the text and those akin to them in spirit and purpose—organizations which seek to promote human welfare, whether they be called churches, charities or by whatever name else. In all of these there are possibilities of difference and division which will defeat or retard their usefulness and value. If we would know how these possibilities may be met and overcome we need but conceive of one of these instrumentalities for good in which each member is "considerate" of every other.

Then we should see the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the weak not stumbled with the larger liberty of the strong; the rich sympathizing with the manifold trials of the poor; the poor considerate of the crowding cares and calls of the rich and zealous that both may be poorer in spirit and richer in the graces of character. We should see the old mindful of the enthusiasm of their own youth and, remembering its errors, gently guiding and tempering—not frowning upon and rebuking—the ardor of the younger; the young would be seen sitting at the feet of the old to learn and rising from them to do, not rejecting the counsels of the hoary head as fossil theories of a buried generation, but acknowledging that "days should speak and the multitude of years teach wisdom." If with increase of age infirmity had come, its very decrepitude would be honored as the wound of an earlier warfare. Parents would be then not forgetful that they were once children; children that duty to parents is duty to God and that they one day may need a parent's immunities. We should see the wise gentle to the ignorance of the ignorant and patient to instruct it; the unlearned, if need be, tolerant of the irritability of incessant thought and exacting study and eager to share the fruit of such toil, and all esteeming it more blessed to give than to receive forbearance and extenuation.

Had any "fallen," all would think how adapted was the temptation to the weakness it conquered, and how improbable, if thus beset, that any would have remained steadfast. Repentance before God would give the offence to oblivion in the sight of men, save to kindle a deeper sympathy for the frailty that had yielded. There would be the constant summoning of that charity which "seeketh not her own, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

If reproof seemed duty, the fact would not be overlooked that

Some hearts there are so perilously fashioned
God's touch alone hath tenderness enough
To waken, and not break, the thrilling strings.

"Let us be considerate of one another!" How benignant a law this for social intercourse! How happy would be the community in which it reigned! We learn very early in this life that the secret of peaceful and pleasant living is a generous recognition of the differences between us and others and a full allowance of the right to differ. In different ages and climes different definitions have obtained as to what constitutes "refinement." There is one element in which all ages and climes agree! A true good breeding is that which is considerate of the feelings of others, of whatever class or condition.

Why is it that sometimes even the sacred circle of home is darkened with the cloud of painful differences, but that some within it lack thoughtfulness of the feelings and even the failings of others? Rigid in their own ways, they are intolerant of the different ways of others. Why is it that in the same circles of society variances come, which grow to settled alienations, but that in some thoughless moment a word, look or act has wounded the sensibilities of another, or even slighted his prejudices, and when regret came some retaliatory word forbade acknowledgment?

Employer and employed! Are they always to be at odds? Yes, until each "considers" the other and not himself alone.

What is there which would banish from the intercourse and rivalries of business the personal antagonism which is often engendered, like tearing down the ghastly legend from the marts of trade, "Every man for himself," and writing there instead the kindly motto, "Let us be considerate of one another?"

Still, still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving!

REV. CHARLES S. VEDDER, D. D.,
Pastor Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.

GOD AMONG ORCHARDS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the Pomology of the Bible.

TEXT: "The fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind."—Genesis i., 2.

Beginning with the Garden of Eden as the first spontaneous, magnificent orchard, and the expulsion from it of the first pair because they tasted of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, Dr. Talmage continued:

This story of Eden is rejected by some as an improbability, if not an impossibility, but nothing on earth is easier for me to believe than the truth of this Edenic story, for I have seen the same thing in this year of our Lord 1897. I could call them by name if it were politic and righteous to do so, the men who have sacrificed a paradise on earth and a paradise in heaven for one sin. Their house went. Their library went. Their good name went. Their field of usefulness went. Their health went. Their immortal soul went. My friends! there is just one sin that will turn you out of paradise if you do not quit it. You know what it is and God knows, and you had better drop the hand and arm lifted toward that bending bough before you pluck your own ruin. When Adam stood on tiptoe and took in his right hand that one round peach, or apricot, or apple, Satan reached up and pulled down the round, beautiful world of our present residence. Overworked artist, overwrought merchant, ambitious politician, avaricious speculator, better take that warning from Adam's orchard and stop before you put out for that one thing more.

What mean Solomon's orchards and Solomon's gardens? for they seem to mingle the two into one, flowers underfoot, and pomegranates overhead. To me they suggest that religion is a luxury. They mean that our religion is the luscious, the aromatic, the pungent, the aborescent, the efflorescent, the foliaged, the umbrageous. They mean what Edward Payson meant when he declared: "If my happiness continues to increase, I cannot support it much longer." It means what Bapa Padmanji, a Hindoo convert, meant when he said: "I long for my bed, not that I may sleep—I lie awake often and long—but to hold communion with my God."

You think religion is a good thing for a funeral. Oh, yes. But Solomon's orchard means more. Religion is a good thing now, when you are in health and prosperity and the appetite is good for citrons, and apples, and apricots, and promegranates. Religion for the funeral. Oh, yes; but religion for the wedding breakfast; religion for the brightest spring morning and autumn's most gorgeous sunset. Religion for the day when the stocks are up just as much as when stocks are down. Religion when inspiration is easy, as well as for the last gasp; when the temperature is normal, as well as when it reaches 104. It may be a bold thing to say, but I risk it, that if all the people, without respect to belief or character, at death passed into everlasting happiness, religion for this world is such a luxury that no man or woman could afford to do without it. The dear old book opened with Adam's orchard and closes with St. John's orchard. St. John went into the orchard through a stone gate, the black basalt of the Isle of Patmos, to which he had been exiled. That orchard which he saw was and is in heaven. One person will err in speaking of heaven as all material, and another person describes heaven as all figurative and spiritual, and both are wrong. Heaven is both material and spiritual, as we are both material and spiritual. While much of the Bible account of heaven is to be taken figuratively and spiritually, it is plain to me that heaven has also a material existence.

How much was literal and how much was figurative, I cannot say, but St. John saw two rows of trees on each side of a river, and it differed from other orchards in the fact that the trees bore twelve manner of fruits. The learned translaters of our common Bible say it means twelve different kinds of fruits in one year. Albert Barnes says in means twelve crops of the same kind of fruit in one year. Not able to decide which is the more accurate translation. I adopt both. If it mean twelve different kinds of fruit, it declares variety in heavenly joy. If it means twelve crops of the same kind of fruit, it declares abundance in heavenly joy, and they are both true. Variety? Oh, yes! Not an eternity with nothing but music—that Oratorio would be too protracted. Not an eternity of procession on white horses—that would be too long in the stirrups. Not an eternity of watching the river—that would be too much of the picturesque. Not an eternity of plucking fruits from the tree of life—that would be too much of the heavenly orchard. But all manner of varieties, and I will tell you of at least twelve of those varieties: Joy of divine worship; joy over the victories of the Lamb who was slain; joy over the repentant sinners; joy of recounting our own rescue; joy of embracing old friends; joy at recognition of patriarchs, apostles, evangelists and martyrs; joy of ringing harmonies; joy of reknitting broken friendship; joy at the explanation of Providential mysteries; joy at walking the boulevards of gold; joy at looking at walls green with emerald, and blue with sapphire, and crimson with jasper, and aflash with amethyst, entered through swinging gates, their posts, the hinges and their panels of richest pearl; joy that there is to be no subsidence, no reaction, no terminus to the felicity.

While there is enough of the pomp of the city about heaven for those who like the city best, I thank God there is enough in the Bible about country scenery in heaven to please those of us who were born in the country and never got over it. Now, you may have the streets of gold in heaven, give me the orchards, with twelve manner of fruits, and yielding their fruit every month; and the leaves of the trees are for "the healing of the nations; and there shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him; and they shall see His face, and His name shall be in their foreheads; and there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign for ever and ever." But just think of a place so brilliant that the noonday sun shall be removed from the mantle of the sky because it is too feeble a taper! Yet most of all am I impressed with the fact that I am not yet fit for that place, nor you either. By the reconstructing and sanctifying grace of Christ we need to be made all over. And let us be getting our passports ready if we want to get into that country. An earthly passport is a personal matter, telling our height, our girth, the color of our hair, our features, our complexion, and our age. I cannot get into a foreign port on your passport, nor can you get in on mine. Each one of us for himself needs a divine signature, written by the wounded hand of the Son of God, to get into the heavenly orchard, under the laden branches of which, in God's good time, we may meet the Adam of the first orchard, and the Solomon of the second orchard, and the St. John of the last orchard, to sit down under the tree of which the church in the Book of Canticles speaks when it says: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my Beloved among the sons. I sat down under His shadow with great delight and His fruit was sweet to my taste;" and there it may be found that to-day we learned the danger of hankering after one thing more, and that religion is a luxury, and that there is a divine antidote for all poisons, and that we had created in us an appetite for heaven, and that it was a wholesome and saving thing for us to have discoursed on the pomology of the Bible, or God among the orchards.

Trolley Slaughter of Egyptians.

It is said that the electric railroads at Cairo, Egypt, are beating those of Brooklyn in the record of numbers of people killed. The Egyptian roads have been running a little over a year, and 140 people were killed or injured by their cars during the first twelve months.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to Become Attorney-General.

HE WILL SUCCEED M'KENNA.

Official Announcement of the Coming Change Made by President McKinley—The Appointee Will Take Office When McKenna Enters the Supreme Court—To Resign as Governor on January 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—It was officially announced at the White House on the return of the President to Washington from Canton that Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, has accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Stephen J. Field. Governor Griggs announced soon afterward at his home in Paterson, N. J., that he had received and accepted the office of Attorney-General.

GOVERNOR J. W. GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY.
(He will in January succeed Joseph McKenna as Attorney-General of the United States.)

As to his resignation of the Governorship, Mr. Griggs said it would not be tendered until the convening of the New Jersey Legislature on January 11 next. This action is made possible by the fact that the office of Attorney-General will probably not be vacant before that time, as in due course of events Mr. McKenna's confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will necessitate delay. In that event none of the complications incident to the immediate resignation can happen, and the provisions of the Constitution making the President of the Senate acting Governor would be carried out.

When asked who he thought would be the presiding officer of the incoming Senate, Mr. Griggs remarked that, from reports published Senator Foster M. Voorhees, of Union County, seemed to have promises for the majority of votes.

John William Griggs was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on July 10, 1849, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton, and, in 1871, removed to Paterson, where he resumed the study of law in the office of Socrates Tuttle. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Four years later he was elected to the House of Assembly from Passaic County. In 1877 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, but the following year he was defeated. For several years he devoted himself to building up his private practice. In 1882 he was elected State Senator, being re-elected in 1884, and again two years later. In the Senate of 1886 he was elected to the Presidency.

In 1895 Mr. Griggs was elected Governor over Alexander T. McGill by a pluralty of 26,900 votes, being the first Republican Governor elected in New Jersey in twenty-five years.

Governor Griggs is a keen lover of athletics, and is especially fond of sport with rod and gun. He is, besides, a good golf player, being a member of the Paterson Golf Club. At indoor amusements he is as proficient as in outdoor. He has for years played on the crack team of the Paterson Chess Club, and taken part in numerous State whist tournaments. He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Union League Club of New York City.

Governor Griggs is identified with several business institutions of Paterson, being President of the Paterson National Bank and also of the Paterson Safe Deposit Company. He is married and has six children, four daughters and two sons, one of whom is a student in Lafayette College.

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Murderer Wanted His Victim to Support Him; She Refused.

Louis Zuengler shot and killed his wife at Milwaukee, Wis., and then killed himself by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. Two years ago his first wife procured a divorce because he abused her. Soon after he tried to kill her, and achieved such notoriety that he changed his name to Albert Krueger, under which name he has been living ever since.

Last January he married a widow at Richfield, Wis., and soon after he demanded that she support him. Several weeks ago she refused to longer provide for him, and ordered him to leave the house. She began proceedings for divorce, whereupon he got into her home one night and tried to kill her, but on her promise to live with him he spared her.

He again entered her house while she was preparing breakfast, and without a word of warning shot her dead. He then drank carbolic acid and escaped, but two blocks from the house fell to the ground, unable to proceed. The police found him and took him to the hospital, where he died at noon. He was fifty-one years old and his victim was forty-five.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

In consequence of the amendment of the bill dealing with army promotions, General Pelloux, the Italian Minister of War, insisted upon withdrawing from the Ministry, whereupon the entire Cabinet decided to resign.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

A Bridal Episode.

At a recent fashionable wedding not a thousand miles from Chicago some very picturesque features prevailed. Bowers and flowery terraces decked the grounds of the handsome residence of the bride's father, yachts with gray pennants flying were anchored at the foot of the garden, flower girls and chorus girls led the way to the little neighboring church, singing and strewing roses in the path of the lovely bride, and all was delightfully decorative as high Chicago society art could make it. Along the flower-strewn way the bride slowly advanced, carried on a sedan chair by four stately bearers—her brothers and cousins. These wore tall silk hats, by the way, but that is merely the usual touch of Chicago improvement on the old French styles. At intervals—it was a warm September morning—the four bearers set down their lovely burden—so the story goes—and mopped the moist brows under the tall silk hats. On they moved until again warm and weary! Finally—it is told—the brother of the bride leaned to the window of the sedan chair and expostulated:

"Bertha," he said, "for heaven's sake, kick the bottom out and walk; it'll look just the same."—Detroit Free Press.

The Revival of Greek Songs and Dances.

The latest fad in London is the revival of Greek songs and dances. Last week M. Aramis conducted one of these recitals at St. James's Hall and the event may be said to have marked a new departure in the annals of the concert hall. The first part of the programme was devoted to the vocal music of modern Greece. Songs were given with a "chore graphic" accompainment of appropriate gestures supplied by Mile. Sandrini, premier danseuse of the Paris opera. Mediæval French dances followed, in costume, including the pavane, gaillarde, bourree, saraband, chaconney gi gue and other characteristic dances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Then followed the dances of ancient Greece in the beautiful flowing draperies of that period. —New York Journal.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Pencils Spread Diphtheria.

An investigation of the spread of diphtheria among the pupils of the public schools of Baltimore has led to the conclusion that it is largely caused by the indiscriminate use of pens and pencils.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Insurance Companies and the Klondike.

Life insurance companies of Canada have refused policies to persons going to the Klondike.

The misery of it is awful.

USE ST. JACOBS OIL TO CURE

SCIATICA

You'll feel it is worth its weight in gold.

A Compliment to Eat One.

With certain tribes of the ancient Egyptians, and especially with the tribe called Massagetae, after a man has reached a good age it was considered one of the greatest honors to be slaughtered, cooked and eaten. The victim always went to the block in the happiest frame of mind, and was envied by all other persons who had not as yet reached an age which would allow of their being considered as good for food as well as for a sacred ceremony. It was looked upon as a very great misfortune for a man to die before reaching the age where he might serve the double purpose, and after his death through natural agencies his relatives were considered as disgraced for an allotted number of days, when they might once more hold up their heads. Those who died of disease or accident were not eaten at that time, but were simply jammed into a tight coffin and hustled to some out of the way place.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.

A few words from Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, will certainly corroborate the claim that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is woman's ever reliable friend.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly.

"For nine weeks I was in bed suffering with inflammation and congestion of the ovaries. I had a discharge all the time. When lying down all the time, I felt quite comfortable; but as soon as I would put my feet on the floor, the pains would come back.

"Every one thought it was impossible for me to get well. I was paying $1 per day for doctor's visits and 75 cents a day for medicine. I made up my mind to try Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has effected a complete cure for me, and I have all the faith in the world in it. What a blessing to woman it is!"—MRS. JENNIE L. SMITH, No. 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CALIFORNIA MINERALS, Shells, Ferns, Cacti and Curios. Send for list. W. G. WRIGHT, 445 F Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

EVERY WOMAN should write for our elegant little MONOGRAPH of special interest to her. Sent free. Address, Ontario Capsule Co., Clinton, Ont.

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STATE POLITICS.

Mr. Penrose Has Strengthened Himself in Philadelphia.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MARTIN

It Is Attracting Attention Throughout the State.

MUGWUMPS ARE ALL AT SEA.

Swallow Wants to Run, But Wharton Barker and Wayne MacVeagh Are His Only Sponsors—One Is a Free Silver Man and the Other a Free Trader—McCormick Without Courage Enough to Announce Himself.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The local political situation in Philadelphia is growing in intensity and interest. The fight is nominally upon the question of who shall be the next receiver of taxes, but the result will mean more than this, because it will determine which element of the party is to name the next mayor of the municipality, and the termination of the contest will also make it clear who will control the Philadelphia delegates to the next gubernatorial convention and also the members of the legislature from the Quaker City. The fight is a battle against the power of David Martin in city politics, and those who are in it propose to continue their efforts until they have succeeded in overthrowing the odious machine that Martin has commanded for the last eight years. The particular object at the present time is to defeat William J. Roney for the renomination for receiver of taxes, but the contest has in it nothing personal against Mr. Roney, who unfortunately happens to be a brother-in-law of Mr. Martin, and who is regarded in a special manner as being the personal choice of the combine boss. The fight is against Martinism in all its phases, and Mr. Roney is a mere incident in the contest.

Those who imagined that the meeting between Senator Quay and Mr. Martin would deter Quay's former friends from conducting the fight against Martin now find that they were sadly mistaken. The anti-combine element in Philadelphia believe in Quay, consider him a sagacious national leader, and consider that he has made a valuable United States senator, but they do not regard his judgment as infallible when he condescends to dip into division, ward and city politics. Hence, they propose to go ahead on their own lines without consulting any person or persons outside of the city limits. United States Senator Boies Penrose, who has won all of his political laurels by reason of the fact that he has kept in touch with the plain people, has not belied his record in this instance. As soon as it became known that there was to be a serious fight between the Martin and anti-Martin elements in Philadelphia he promptly and courageously and in the most public manner allied himself with the anti-Martin forces. He has indorsed the candidacy of Harvey K. Newitt, the anti-Martin candidate for receiver of taxes, and has signified his willingness to take the stump in Mr. Newitt's behalf.

The people of Philadelphia are thoroughly aroused upon this issue, and if the 8,000 municipal employes, including the police and firemen, are compelled to keep their hands off there cannot be a shadow of a doubt concerning the result. Mr. Martin will simply be swept out of political existence. He obtained his hold in local affairs through the assistance of the officeholders, and he has continued his grip upon the party machine solely because of the immense patronage that has been placed at his disposal by a subservient mayor and by weak and vacillating heads of city departments. Penrose, who always has been strong in the city of his birth, has strengthened himself immeasurably by his decisive stand in this controversy.

* * *

The mugwump element and the constitutional kickers in the Republican party seem to be all at sea concerning their intentions in the coming gubernatorial contest. There has been much backing and filling during the last three or four weeks, and no one can tell just what they propose to do in the matter. The friends of Dr. Swallow are anxious to have him nominated as the candidate for governor, but the most sanguine of them admit that as a purely Prohibition candidate he could not hope to poll more than half the number of votes next year for governor that he polled this year as a candidate for state treasurer. State Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, who was expected to give comfort to an independent movement, has come out in a public interview in which he dashes the hopes of the mugwumps to the ground. He says that he is against coalition in any shape or form, and that no one but a straight simon pure Democratic candidate can expect the support of his organization next year.

In addition to this there is a division in the Democratic party. That portion represented by Mr. Garman and his free silver friends are in favor of the nomination of some candidate like ex-Congressman Joe Sibley or James M. Guffey, the millionaire Pittsburg oil operator. On the other hand, the gold Democrats, like ex-National Chairman Harrity and ex-State Chairman Wright, favor the selection of some man in the class of Robert E. Pattison or ex-Attorney General William U. Hensel. The only persons who are with Swallow on the coalition idea are Wharton Barker and Wayne MacVeagh, the one a free silver man and the other an avowed free trader. Here we have confusion worse confused.

The distinctly anti-Quay Republicans have been making a frantic and unsuccessful endeavor to rally around Attorney General McCormick. McCormick wants to run, but he has not the courage to come out and boldly declare himself a candidate. He is living in the vain hope that some deal may be made by which he can obtain the support of Senator Quay. Without that his case seems hopeless. He is not personally popular in the state, and outside of his own county and in a few anti-Quay spots in the state he has no political strength worth talking about. Moreover, it is out of the question for him to go into the field as a reform candidate, because he is mainly held responsible for the Hastings regime, which has been anything but a reform administration, and which has in addition to answer for the political sin of appointing David Martin as secretary of the commonwealth.

* * *

Congressman William A. Stone, of Allegheny, stopped in Philadelphia a few days ago on his way to Washington to attend the session of congress which begins today. Colonel Stone had nothing to say concerning his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor except that reports from his friends throughout the state who are working for his success are very favorable.

"My whole attention just now," he said, "is devoted to advancing the bill I introduced in the extra session, and which is in committee, to restrict immigration. I have every reason to believe that it will be favorably reported at an early date, and will pass the house before the summer recess. The Pennsylvania members should support this bill as a unit, as this state suffers more through excessive immigration than any other state in the Union. In other states the immigrants crowd into the cities, but in Pennsylvania they not only locate in the large centers of population, but also in the country districts.

"This is because of the diversified industries spread over this state. We have anthracite and bituminous coal mining, coke, oil, iron and natural gas, and the operation of these varied interests attracts the immigrants in such numbers that competition with American workmen reduces wages and results in our citizens walking the streets because they cannot support their families upon the compensation that foreign rivals are willing to labor for.

"Over 70,000 immigrants were dumped into Pennsylvania last year. Our mills and workshops are running on full time, yet we have thousands of unemployed citizens seeking work. That is not prosperity. We should seek to take care of our own first, and the proper way to do it is to place some restrictions upon immigration. It is said by the opponents of my bill that Americans will not dig ditches. The answer to that is they will dig ditches if they are paid fair wages. The digging of ditches and dirt do not degrade labor; it is the wages that degrades it. Pay a man wages enough to enable him to keep his family and educate his children, and no matter what his work is, if it is honest, he and those dear to him are contented and happy."

Colonel Stone was asked if he thought congressmen from other states would support a bill that would benefit Pennsylvania to a greater extent than the other commonwealths.

"I think so," he replied. "We passed the Chinese exclusion act in the interest of California, yet it has been of benefit to almost every other state in the Union. If they do not support a bill to restrict immigration in time their own states will feel the effect by the overflow from Pennsylvania seeking employment in their localities."

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Pittsburg Times.

Wolf Samuels, for 30 years a well-known merchant at Newburg, N. Y., died from Bright's disease on December 1, aged 60 years. Samuels was born in Phelna, Germany. He came to this country when a youth, and went to Atlanta, Ga. Soon after the Rebellion started, Samuels was drafted into the Confederate army, and served 18 months in the Fifth Georgia regiment. He then deserted and tried to make his way north, but was captured and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned by Jefferson Davis.

Miss Elmira McCoy, a public school teacher at Topeka, Kansas, sent three pupils home the other day because they gave out such a strong onion odor, and announced that onion eaters could not come to school. The pupils the next day ate onions wholesale and nearly half the pupils were sent away. The teacher was forced to surrender and the pupils promised to be good.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Baptist preacher at Ceredo, West Virginia, recently entered a ball room and while the occupants were dancing he went to the middle of the room, and kneeling down prayed for them. This stopped the dance. He then had the orchestra play "Nearer my God to Thee," as the guests were departing.

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